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VOL. II NO. 93 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914 ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
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BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
13th April	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. Mar.	16th. April
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	14th. April.	22nd. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Yamoshita	5143	17th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Yasaka Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

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(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Karachi A&C	5566†	....	22nd April....
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475‡	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June..‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers' have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
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For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
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Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
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Amritsar	Newera-Eliy	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 20th April 11am. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 24th April *6 a. m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

E S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April calling at Verawal, Mangrou, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA.....3306 Thursday, 30th April
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
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Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
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Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Apl. ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm.Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
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Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
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Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
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Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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138083

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WANTED A CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Island on salary—IMPERIAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, Delhi. 2324

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WANTED—By experienced Hindu CLERICAL WORKS in leisure hours also knowing English Gujarati Bookkeeping accounts well. Apply to Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2309

ENGLISH graduate, experienced and successful coach, DESIRES POST as SECRETARY and Tutor combined, Excellent Latin, English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

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Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 1551

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED two or three ELEPHANTS trained for tiger shooting. Apply with full particulars and the name of place where they can be seen, to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2270

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WANTED for St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C.P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Mathes. and possessing experience in teaching.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER. 1497

WANTED—A passed Accountant, who will also work as Head Clerk for the Office of the State Engineer, Panna. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. He must know Urdu, Hindi and English. Preference will be given to experienced hands.—Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Panna, before 30th April 1914. 1590

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to
1522 MANAGER.

WANTED students desirous of learning Shorthand Typewriting Accountancy etc. taught at special concession. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION. Opp. Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Front Room, Hornby Road. 2323

WANTED.—Situation as a MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitors firm from June 1914, by a young energetic Hindu, Matriculate, well read in law with an aim to pass the High Court pleader's examination and ten years experience in correspondence and accounts. Business capabilities guaranteed. For further particulars address "G" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2299

WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1693

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a STATE GUEST HOUSE to accommodate about 10 or 12 guests at a time.

A remuneration of Rs. 500, will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans submitted will not be returned whether approved or not. Apply to.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY to
H. H. The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of
2272 Nabha State.

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a. TWO-STORIED and a SINGLE STORIED PALACE suitable for the residence of an Indian Prince. A remuneration of Rs. 1,000 will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans which will be submitted for approval will not be returned whether approved or not.

Apply to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2271

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A TEACHER for lower school, salary Rs 50 with board and lodging.

An ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging.

A TEMPORARY TEACHER for Standard VII from 15th June to October, 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging.

Apply with testimonials to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 1682

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON. —WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL Government College, Rangoon. 1500

FOR SALE.

PALMS and FERNS FOR SALE garden tools, head chicks, etc. Apply 13, Colaba. 2304

FOR SALE—At BORIVLI valuable 6 acre ground. 15 minutes from Station. For particulars apply "M. F." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2318

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—A BAY WALER GILDING Quiet in harness. Price Rs. 400/- open to a reasonable offer. Apply W. STEPHENS & Sons, Girgaum. 2329

FOR SALE.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA Edition 9th and 10th. Half-Morocco 35 volumes with oak book-self and Aluminium reading stand price Rs. 175. Apply to "A.M.R.," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2338.

FOR SALE—Best ALPHONSO and PAIRIE MANGOES and other fruits. Mangoes shipped to England. Send for Price List. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

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FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—BLACK WALER gelding trapper, very fast. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to A. M. CLARKE, c/o The Bombay Co., Ltd., 3, Wallace Street. 2303

FOR SALE.—One Lancashire Boiler, 30 ft. X 8 ft., 180 lbs. Working Pressure. One Green's Economiser in 4 blocks of 96 pipes each. One new Sirocco Fan, 4' diar. for induced draught also steam pipes of sizes.

All the above can be seen in perfect working order at THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Charni Road. 2215

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.—One 15-H. P. HUMBER 5-seater car; recently done up and in excellent running order. New cape and hood last month. Reasonable offer can be considered. Apply CAPTAIN W. LUMSDEN. GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, BOMBAY. 2243

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Property of a gentleman used only 10 months. A 16/22 H. P. De DETRICH Car with a Limousine Luxurious Landowlette Body, fitted with all the latest improvements, Ducilier Dynamo with 8 Electric Lights and two Electric Horns, richly upholstered having all Mahogany wood work and can be termed a "Princely" Car. Specially built under owner's instructions costing over Rs. 16,750. Has an insurance policy covering all accidents including third party risks, which will be transferred to purchaser. Must be sold immediately.

Can be tried and terms settled with
SULTAN M. CHINOY,
2290 Park House, Colaba.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—(The Property of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee, Bombay proceeding to Europe).

1913 Pattern 18/24 H.P. Five-Seated Siddeley-Deasey, Modelle de Luxe Torpedo Car equipped with a One-Man Hood, Glass Screen, Detachable Wheels and all Accessories.

The Car cost new 8 months ago Rs. 11,000 and was brought out to India as a special demonstration Car by the Siddeley Deasy Company's Travelling Representative and is now as good as new and in perfect running order.

Apply for further particulars and price to BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road,
2334. Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET a nice SMALL ROOM. Apply BRITISH X'L DAIRY Convent-Street, Apollo (between 10 and 1 and 4 and 6). 2311

PRIVATE BOARD LODGING and Messing, also FURNISHED ROOMS without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. PETERS, 7, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla. 2325

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO LET—FLATS Sunny House, Amir Mansion at Apollo Bunder newly oil painted E. L. &. F., rent reasonable. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY 9. Green Street. 2273

TO BE LET a FLAT in Crescent House Colaba Causeway. Cool and airy. Electric lights and fans sanitary arrangements. Immediate entry. Apply to HEBATBHOY ABDEALI, 118, Cutlery Bazar. 2320

TO BE LET from 1st May 1914 Showroom in Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, at present occupied by Rolls-Royce Limited, Motor Car Manufacturers, who are removing to larger premises. Apply to ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd, as above. 2307

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE

SEISEN SOAP.

THE name, label, color, and get up etc. are registered in India and Elsewhere, and any infringement will be seriously dealt with. PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against any imitation of this.

C. ABDOOLA & Co.,
Kobe.
Kobe, (Japan) February, 1914. 2117

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of a building belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal at Kalbadevi Road. Tenders to be presented upto 4 p.m. 30th April 1914. A deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid along with each tender.

For further particulars apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, at his office, 14 Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2283

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1088 of 1912.

ALLARAKHI SARAFALLI TAVAWALA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DIAMBAI WIDOW of SARAFALLI MAHOMEDALLI TAVAWALLA and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of December 1913 NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sarafalli Mahomedalli Tavawala deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of June 1912 are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 1st day of April 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2153 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of JAMNADAS VIJBHUKHANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Dasha Deshaval Bania Shroff .....Deceased.

DOOLABHKORE widow of JAMNADAS VIJBHUKHANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Dasha Deshaval Bania residing at Fofalwadi Bhuleshwar without the Fort the executrix according to the tenor of the will of the deceased Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 9th day of April, 1914.

Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
2328 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUSSEIN MULJI of Bandra Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message tenement bungalow and other erections standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra in Zila Thana Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 1180 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing non-Agricultural Survey No. 209 A in the books of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the public road leading to Byramji Jeejibhoy Point, on or towards the West by a strip of Government land and beyond that by a public and beyond that by the sea, on or towards the North by the property of Manchershaw Mehta, and on or towards the South by the property of Peermahomed Dewji and also the strip of Government land situate on the West side of the leasehold land all which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2288 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS.

RE THE WAI MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER the kind instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, in the above, the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co. Ltd., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Garage, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, at 12 NOON, on SUNDAY, April the 26th, 1914.

One 40 50 H. P. 4-Cylinder, Delauney Belville Motor Car, fitted with a long type of body capable of seating 12 persons inside and 2 besides the driver, and fitted with a canopy capable of carrying about 500 lbs. of luggage.

This car is a splendid vehicle for Public Service Work, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition and running order. 2321

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece of vacant land.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at that office No. 57 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Parel Mugatmauliv in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty three Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 335 and 323 New Nos. 12375, 12376, 12362, 12815, and 12377 and New Survey Nos. 1/2931, 1A/2931, 1/2932 and 1/2933 and part of 2935 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 1885, 1886 and 1887 Street Nos. 881, 882 and 883 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld. and partly by the property of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ld., on or towards the West by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld. and on or towards the East by the property of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ld. and which said piece or parcel of vacant land is now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2313 Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to ONE p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1914, for the supply of 2,000 Cumblees woollen black large size (measuring not less than 9ft. in length and 3-10" width and weighing not less than 3 lbs.); 500 Nos. Cumblees woollen black special size measuring not less than 9'-8" in length and 4'-8" in width and weighing not less than 4lbs. and 10 ozs.,

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, Esq.,
M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 16th April, 1914. 2337.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late RAMJI GOVINDJI are offered for sale by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed of the said estate in Suit No. 244 of 1908. Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the Receiver at his office in the High Court House, Bombay, or to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA as his Attorneys at their office at Old Agra Bank Buildings, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, before the 21st day of April 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Babulgaon Taluka, Yeotmal, in Berars, admeasuring 7 acres 9 goonthas, bearing Survey No. 12 (a small portion of this land is used as fields and yields income) and the rest is large compound wherein is situate the Ginning factory with all out-houses and engineers' quarters. There is also a well with excellent drinking water. The yard on which cotton ginning factory stands is capable of stocking very large quantity of cotton. The Ginning factory is pukka built factory containing complete working machinery.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or land together with a pukka built house standing thereon situate at Babulgaon aforesaid. The building is opposite to the property described in Lot No. I and has been used as residence and the Pedhi.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at DHAMANGAON in the Amroti District in Berars containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading thereto. On this land stands a very valuable Cotton Press with complete Machinery in very good working order with two big fresh water, wells and garden and with all out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. IV.—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning factory and the land appertaining thereto situate at Arvi in the Wardha District in the Berars. This Ginning factory is known as Mojiram Baldevdas Factory with complete machinery in very good working order and all the out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1914.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
2072 Receiver's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Insolvency Nos. 573 and 622 of 1913
and
Re scheme of arrangement concerning
Velji Narpal & Co.
Vassonji Velji & Co.
and
Vassonji Passoo & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES appointed by the High Court of Bombay by its order dated 18th February, 1914, have declared a DIVIDEND of four annas in the Rupee to be paid on and from Saturday next 25th April, 1914, to such creditors of the abovenamed firms who have proved their claims before the Trustees.

Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2333 Attorneys for the Trustees.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 38 of the Warehouse By-laws, it is hereby NOTIFIED that Transit shed G and Warehouse No. 10 Prince's Dock are until further notice set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.

By order of the Trustees.

J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Port Trust Docks.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914. 2330

AMUSEMENTS

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE 100 BALES MACHINE GINNED FINE KHANDESH COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Canji Viram & Co. and on account and at risk of Messrs. A. Hunchinall & Co., at Godown Nos. 41 and 42 of Canji Viram & Co., at Colaba Cotton Green, Colaba, the following.

100 bales Machine Ginned Fine Khandesh Cotton marked R (delivery order No. 9).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 23rd day of April, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his Life Insurance Police effected with the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

Nos. of Policies.	Insured Amount of Rs.
38627	10,000
39082	5,000
50825	10,000
50826	10,000
50827	10,000
69689	15,000

N.B.:—All the above mentioned Policies will be sold subject to the claim of the said Assurance Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of Piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as single and double door almiras, writing and dressing tables, cushioned and easy chairs, drawing Room suite of sofas and chairs lined, tapestry, hat sand, tiled top teapoys, book stands &c.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at risk of the concerned party:

K. N. F. S. 2033—26/30—5 cases each containing 25 dozen cups and saucers.

K. N. F. S. 2033—21/25—5 cases each containing 25 dozen cups and saucers.

K. N. F. S. 2034—41/50—10 cases each containing 50 Hurricane lanterns.

K. N. F. S. 2034—21/30—10 cases each containing 50 Hurricane lanterns.

By order of the steamer company concerned:—

7 sockets (damaged).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Esmail Memon traded as Haji Sidick Esmail:—

Iron Safe (country-made) gadlas, takias, Mehta boxes, chairs, bench, wire bundles, picture frames, book shelves, dealwood boxes &c.

At 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

3 rubber-tyred victoria.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
2 rubber-tyred brougham.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1913.
The Official Assignee of Bombay
v.
Tyaballi & Others.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 7th day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and 77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Napier Road, on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the North by plot No. 89 and on or towards the South by Marristt Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karachi to Jeewunjee and Wulleji Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhawji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned—
12 packets each containing about 9 to 12 rati diamonds brilliants (American-cut).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—

Household furniture belonging to a European gentleman consisting of almirahs, dining, washing, (marble top) and writing tables, chairs, easy chair, screens, iron bedsteads with coir mattresses, looking glass, glassware and crockery, utensils, etc., also one Godrej safe, size 30in. by 24in. by 24in. with wooden stand, one gent's bicycle double bar by Wudge Whit Worth.

By order of the concerned.

450 kegs each 28lbs. paints such as chocolate, lavender, blue green and olive green and other colours.

20 casks each 1 cwt. barettina.

A LOT of Law Books consisting of:—

Fisher's common law Digest, Wharton's law Lexicon, the law reports Digest of cases 1865—75, Smith's a sketch of landing cases on various branches of law, Chalmer's Negotiable Instrument Act, Probate and Administration Act, Digest of the Decisions of the Privy Council from 1836—72. Sanjiwa Raw Indian Limitation Act. the Presidency Small Causes Court Act, Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms. the Lawyers Reference, Bombay, Allahabad and Madras, series and other books on law.

On account of the concerned.

2 Jost's table fans.

2 sets harness.

On account of the concerned.

1 case containing underwear and ladies' under-shirts.

15 gross photographic views of historical places of Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, and Mecca and Medina.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SIX MULES.

Under instructions from the Officer in charge supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal behind the Town Hall, Fort.

6 Mules.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1914, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), at Colaba, in Slate Godown, near Mr. Balchand Ugerchand's Godown, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

200 bales and a large quantity of loose cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 800 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Apollo Reclamation, Colaba, near the Indian Cotton Company's Jetha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.—

About 800 bales high class stapled cotton (Khandesh, Berar, Broach, Bengal, etc.), belonging to the Indian Cotton Company.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th April 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Hunundrai Soorajmull's godown.

About 1,200 bales Cotton (Broach-Burhanpur, Selu: Bengal, etc:), damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba behind the Native Exchange in the Jetha of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the undermentioned Water damaged Cotton.

About 1,200 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton. (Broach: Wardha: Highanghat: Warora: Nagpur: Amraoti: Dhamangaum: Phulgaum: Kamptee, etc., etc.).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Soap, tea, butter, show cards, window glass, iron rivets, maps, advertising materials, patent medicine, essence, milk, iron roofing, glassware, earthenware, 14 cases champagne, 1 case brandy, old wearing apparel, bedding, cooking utensils, enamelledware, old newspapers, axles, lase curtains, child's cot, drums galvanized staples, sizing materials, boiled oil, 250 bags sugar, rice, iron bolts, nuts, rivets, iron bars, circle plates, deck chairs and various other articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank:—

50 casks coal pitch, 3 cases sulphuric acid and 1 case matches.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the B. B and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores. etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast, and wrought iron and steel scrap, of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass, white metal, and lead scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of about 24 tons old girders lying at the Company's Wharf, Colaba, will be sold at the Parel Stores Depot, which may be seen by the intending purchasers before the sale.

In the case of lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers, in other cases purchasers must accept as final weights of lots which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & Co., (*Contd.*)

Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above-named place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

41 bales cotton, Sailu to Colaba Inv. No. 181, dated 26-1-14, consigned by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

About 350 boxes "Clan Mackenzie" Whisky.

The above will be sold, in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of large dining tables, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cupboards, easy chairs, almyrahs, screen, dressing tables, chest of drawers, revolving top writing table, baba cradle, bedsteads, glass and crockeryware, commodes, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 very handsome and fast waler mare, 8 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred victoria by Rock and Hawkins, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

2 Gents and 2 Lady's saddles and sets of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation Colaba, in Jaitha No. 57 on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 389 Full pressed bales of Katol and Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Hydraulic Press, behind Grant Buildings, Colaba, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

About 300 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton and five large heaps of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-45 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s Jaitha No. 84, 85 and 86, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

28 full pressed bales of Khangaon cotton.

1 full pressed bale of Akola cotton, 20 full pressed bales of Khandwa cotton very slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK FITTINGS AND LARGE AND SMALL BANK SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the said Bank at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bank of Bombay.

Large teakwood elegantly made partition screen forming a room with doors, a large counter of teakwood with brass Fittings, two large and one small fire proof safes on stand made to order by "Godrez" one Oliver typewriter, lot of blank account books and blank account forms etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, opposite the Salvage Corps, on account of the concerned:—

About 400 full pressed bales of high class stapled Broach cotton.

About 140 full pressed bales of high class stapled Wadwan cotton.

About 100 full pressed bales of high class stapled Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES HIGH CLASS AND STAPLED COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 18th current at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the Belvedere Road, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, behind the Wadi Bunder Press, and near the Harbour Branch Railway Embankment, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water in the last fire in Slate Godowns at Colaba:—

About 2,000 bales cotton besides loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 20th current, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Slate godown No. 2 on account of the Insurance offices concerned, Loose Cotton being the slighted damaged salvage in the last fire at Colaba in Slate godowns.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF OUR PATRONS.

We are showing one week more

PATHE'S GREAT DRAMA.

HER DREADFUL SECRET.

The film bears the well known mark of the Societe Cinematographique DES AUTEURS ET GENS DE LETTRES, who have a reputation for artistic work that is unsurpassed everywhere in the world, and whose production are published by Messrs. Pathe FRERES.

Drama **7,000 Feet long.**

ALSO

PATHE'S Gazette and Ripping Comic.

1½ Hours. **Three Shows Nightly.** 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

The most magnificent film to be presented this week.

"QUO VADIS"

World's Greatest Tragedy

The most sublime human sacrifice ever made

The Bestial Violence of the Roman Emperor Nero.

Over 150 stupendous Scenes of terrifying vividness faithfully portrayed with all historical perfection. Being an exact Presentation of the essentical dramatic, historical, biblical and spectacular values of this masterpiece.

3000 ft. long in three parts.

A unique selection of scenic & comic films.

Three shows nightly.

7 to 8-30 ; 9 to 10-30 ; 11 to 12-30.

Saturday & Sunday, Matinee Shows 5 to 6-30.

Prizes Given.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager : Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

COMEDY! COMEDY! COMEDY!

A BOTTLED SUNSHINE PROGRAMME.

Guaranteed to make a spook smile.

SIX FILMS.

All very short, very bright, and very entertaining. Comedy predominant.

Pathe's Gazette.

Wiffles in a Misfit
(a roar from start to finish)

The Golden Jubilee.
(A Thrilling Italian Liberation War Picture.)

Our Topical Cartoons.

THE TANGO.
(Danced by two famous dancers.)

Anguished Hours
(A charming little drama.)

Note:—"The **Golden Jubilee**" gained the grand prix of 25,000 Francs a the Turin Exhibition.

OLD FRIENDS IN NEW FEATURES.

FORD AND DAVIS
in their original musical comedietta
"AFTER THE SHOW"

CASTE.

Montague Grant	...	Author.
Evelyn May	..	Actress.
Scene	..	Montague Grant's Apartments.

Time 11-50 p. m.

MADAME EMILI GELLI

Will render "Garo Nome" from **Rigoletto,** and the Valtze Song from the **"Barber of Seville.**

MISS LILY VOCKLER
Commedienne.

DELAVALE AND GILBERT
(Patter Comedians)
in their screaming military farce.
"The Officer and Crazy Recruit."

To-morrow Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
"SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN"
will be shown complete. 8000 ft.

Special prices—Half price to all seats except Gallery.

Alastor can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p. m. Other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

LOOK OUT!

for the Benefit to **MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM.** It will be the Biggest and Best entertainment ever seen in Bombay.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Grand Change of Programme.

VENGEANCE OF AN INDIAN FAKIR.

A Sensational Drama—In 2 Parts.

See the Exciting Fight between a Man and a Leopard!

The programme also includes;—

Bumps .. .. (*Comedy*)
The Root of Evil. .. .. (*Drama*)
The City of Melbourne. .. .. (*Scenic*)
Four-Footed Pest .. .. (*Comic*)

3 Shows Nightly—*7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.*

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30

Films for Sale or Hire.

"LURE OF LONDON"

A True Portrayal of London Slum Life.

4000 Ft. Exclusive Right Film.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Scenes of the Film are without a precedent.

Also

SWIMMING CARNIVAL.

Never Seen Before Anywhere.

Saturday & Sunday, Prize Matinee,

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1256.

AMUSEMENTS NOTICES CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married person to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approvsubscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DR. CARR, DENTAL SURGEON,
who has taken over
THE DENTAL PRACTICE OF
DR. CHAS. BOYES,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontites, Trigeminal Neuralgia and all diseases by the Oral Cavity.

All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost.*

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays: 10 to 12.
Also by appointment.
Note the address—
(Opposite the Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 — "STILL ON THE BOOM"!! — TO-NIGHT AT 10.

LA SCALA

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In association with

Bandmann Rickards Eastern Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

NEW PROGRAMME!!—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!!

THE

FOUR VAGABONDS

THE HARMONIOUS COMEDIANS

IN A HIGH CLASS MUSICAL SCENA. A REAL TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Something to marvel at in Harmony. Farce intermingled with Harmony brought to an artistic finish. Nothing like has ever been heard or seen in Bombay before—SEE THEM TO-NIGHT.

Last Week of **ALBERTO THE GREAT** In his new series of Magical Nonsense assisted by Pretty **PIXIE LAING.**

Last Week of **RICHARDS Bros.** The Comedy Gymnasts.

LAST TWO NIGHTS LAST TWO NIGHTS LAST TWO NIGHTS

FARR and FARLAND

THE DUDE AND THE AMIABLE ASS HAVE SOMETHING EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TO-NIGHT.

THE PATTER SPECIALISTS MAKE YOU LAUGH! SCREAM!! YELL!!!

THE LATEST 'STAR' FILMS from LONDON | PICTURES CHANGED TWICE WEEKLY

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT FRIDAY. *Dramatic Sketch* by FRED. HAWLEY AND COMPANY.

"THE BANDIT"

THE MOST THRILLING SKETCH EVER STAGED

Book now—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.

IRISH SOAP
(M'CLINTON'S).
Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it may truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.
When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.
A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.
A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.
TRY A CAKE.
LEOPOLD & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No Parhez necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HENNESSY'S
"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.
BRANDIES.
Sold by all Dealers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The only rainfall reported occurred in Assam and the North-east Peninsula.

The largest falls are:—Sibsagar, one and a half inches; Dibrugara and Jugdalpore, three-quarters.

The temperature is slowly rising but is still between five and ten degrees below normal over the greater part of Northern India.

Forecast:—A few local showers in North-east India and the extreme north.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lighly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Agra but drier at Allanabad and Cawnpore. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in lower Sind and the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at Indore and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Khandwa and Hoshangabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in defect except in Berar; minimum temperature is below normal at Khandwa, Akola, Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces, but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 17th of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	83.5	67.6	59	..	10.74	—3.09
Jask	82.3	74.1	87	..	4.54	0.50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	86.2	76.1	64	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Kaitan	88.0	66.4	57	..	1.88	0.26
Rawalpindi	74.7	52.8	73	..	15.49	5.91
Lahore	85.4	63.1	59	..	4.49	0.89
Sirsa	91.3	62.1	49	..	3.00	1.07
Ambala	90.3	63.1	46	..	3.25	—2.46
Delhi	92.0	69.8	34	..	1.56	—1.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.0	..	40	..	0.88	—0.82
Mainpuri	96.4	69.0	33	..	2.79	0.44
Jhansi	98.6	71.3	30	..	1.42	—0.47
Cawnpore	96.6	71.7	33	..	1.58	—0.54
Allahabad	100.2	70.8	21	..	1.98	—0.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	93.5	71.0	46	..	2.45	1.25
Karachi	88.0	67.0	77	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	95.9	69.6	33	..	2.73	1.33
Jalpore	96.9	64.9	24	..	0.87	—0.69
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	71.1	54	..	1.01	0.48
Dwarka	83.7	75.1	78	..	0.39	—0.29
Veraval	91.2	68.1	63	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	98.7	67.8	42	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	70.4	43	..	0.04	—0.50
Surat	100.3	71.0	56	..	0.04	—0.33
Ahmedabad	100.3	71.8	33	..	0.09	—0.32
Deesa	102.7	68.4	21	..	0.16	—0.36
Neemuch	96.7	74.0	31	..	0.14	—0.68
Indore	97.1	64.9	30	..	0.70	—0.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.9	70.5	48	..	6.86	4.15
Saugor	95.4	71.2	22	..	2.20	—0.22
Hoshangabad	101.2	74.4	26	..	2.52	0.73
Khandwa	101.5	72.3	16	..	0.30	—0.92
Akola	103.6	68.9	23	..	1.06	—1.05
Amraoti	102.8	76.0	50	..	2.13	0.00
Nagpur	99.7	72.5	63	..	4.30	1.49
Chanda	96.8	75.6	63	..	4.84	1.63
Raipur	94.7	71.1	72	0.02	4.69	2.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	76.2	76	..	0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri	87.9	76.3	65	..	..	—0.79
Mormugao	87.0	75.9	82	..	..	—1.38
Karwar	85.7	72.6	83	..	..	—2.08
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.9	68.6	27	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	98.4	68.2	21	..	0.16	—1.47
Poona	97.4	66.8	33	..	0.04	—1.49
Sholapur	102.8	75.7	19	..	0.01	—1.87
Bijapur	101.3	77.7	55	..	0.24	—1.64
Belgaum	96.3	66.5	29	..	0.82	—2.37
Aurangabad	99.3	70.1	15	..	0 01	—1.53
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.9	73.0	60	..	0.44	—1.69
Hyderabad	101.0	75.3	78	..	0.26	—2.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.7	76.4	71	..	0.93	—3.12
Calicut	87.7	77.1	79	..	4.67	—3.78
Cochin	91.8	80.6	72	..	5.18	—8.62
Colombo	91.0	75.4	91	..	33.52	0.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	80.6	62	..	0.93	—6.24
Bellary	104.3	81.1	34	..	0.56	—2.29
Cuddapah	104.6	77.6	52	..	3.43	—1.51
Madras	91.0	75.7	77	..	30.78	10.05
Bangalore	93.4	71.5	67	..	4.19	—0.65
Coimbatore	99.8	73.1	61	..	4.87	—1.71
Trichinopoly	100.1	76.5	76	..	11.94	2.26
Negapatam	89.6	78.8	77	..	53.50	23.73

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in your esteemed paper of yesterday's date a letter concerning "Landlords' Association." I fully approve Mr. Ravat's proposal but it strikes me at the same time, why should there not be a "Tenants Association" also.

Though I am a son of a petty landlord, I see many landlords especially Hindus—tax their tenants very much and try to make their purses full by increasing their rent and not caring tuppence for their wants and grievances. Will the landlords forget this lesson of selfishness and look at the grievance of their tenants. We see if the Municipality raised taxes 1 per cent, the landlords tax their tenants 10 per cent. more on the plea of Municipal taxes and pocket the 9 per cent. profit to make the treasury full.—Yours, etc.

PETTY LANDLORD'S SON.

Bombay, April 17.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th April 1914 was 30.101 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.878
Temperature of Air	..degrees	81.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ,,	74.3
Dew Point	.. ,,	71.8
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	88.9
Minimum do do	.. ,,	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE. WNW NW.
Movement of Wind do ..	.. miles	175
Fall of Rain	.. inches	
Total fall during month ..	.. ..	
Do. do. year	.. ..	
Additition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..		

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.				
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	April.	h	m	ft.	in.
Fri.	17	m 2	51	25	3
		4	14a	20	7
Sat.	18	m 3	55	24	0
		5	31a	25	9
Sun.	19	m 5	23	23	2
		7	3a	25	4
Mon.	20	m 7	15	23	3
		8	14a	25	6
Tues.	21	m 8	39	24	0
		9	5a	25	8
Wed.	22	m 9	30	24	10
		9	33a	25	11
Thurs.	23	m 10	40	26	6
		11	31a	26	4

1914	Low Water				
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h	m	ft.	in.
Fri.	8	m 10	1	18	3
		0	31 a	20	9
Satur.		11	39	19	4
	19	m 1	45	20	1
Sun.		1	13 a	19	9
	20	m 2	35	19	4
Mon.		2	20 a	19	7
	21	m 3	14	18	6
Tues		3	10 a	19	5
	22	m 3	45	17	10
Wed.		3	50 a	19	2
	16	m 4	13	17	8
Thurs.		4	25 a	18	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17. (Fri.)	6h. 21m.	6h. 57m
18. (Satur).	6h. 20	6h. 57m.
19. (Sun.)	6h 19.	6h. 57m
20. (Mon)	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m.
21. (Tues.)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.
22. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	6h. 58m.
16. (Thur.)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

Full Moon	April.	10th.	6h.	58. 2m.	P.M.
Perigree.	do-	10th.			
Last Quarter.	do.	17th.			
New Moon.	do.	25th	4h	51. 9m	P.M.
Apogee.	d .	23rd.	11-0h.		P.M.
First Quarter.	May.	3rd.	11h.	59. 0m.	A.M.

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MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 17th.

16th S S. Caledonien	Gonboult	Marseille Apr. 1
17th S.S. Alavi	Richardson	Jeddah Apr. 6
S.S. Caledonia	Dowell	London Mar. 7
S.S. Upada	Brocq	Tejal (Java) Feb. 1
S.S. Homayun	Courtency	Jeddah Apr. 69
S S. Virawa	Crookston	Busreh Apr. 4
S.S. Othello	Tarn	Middlesbrough Mar. 1

DEPARTURES.

April 17th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi.
S.S. Bombay Maru	Kamatsubera	Kobe etc,
S.S. Caledonien	Gonboult	Noumea via Colombo
S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Durban etc.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	Rigby	Calcutta etc.
SS Aviimoor	Williams	Calcutta,

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Oceana	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Burjora	for Persian Gulf
,,	Alavi	for Jeddah etc.

S. S. Caledonien:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Captain E. Gonboult, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles, which port she had left on April 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Alavi:—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain W. H. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on April 6, with ballast.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, 3,924 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on March 7 with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Upada, The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain L. Brocq, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tejal (Java), which port she had left on February 19, with a cargo of sugar and rice.

S. S. Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtenay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on April 6, with a general cargo and 82 passengers.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain J. Cookston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain W. O. Tarn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, which port she had left on March 11, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain T. Kamatsubara, sailed yesterday for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo

S. S. Caledonien:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Caledonien, 2,547 tons, Captain E. Gonboult, sailed yesterday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Durban, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Edinburgh:—The steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain H. N. Rigby, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 16th and the s. s. Annan Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 15th instant.

Friday, April, 17th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. St. N. & Co
F Ranaefels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
M Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
N. Umona	River	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Iskra	Miljan	S. Smiett & Co

V. DOCK.

2 Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Clotesham	Johnston	J. M. & Co
6 Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
7. Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros.
9. Politician	Woxfiden	K. N. & Co
8. Arlington Court	M. Rooks	G. M & Co
12 & 13. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16. Breconian	Jones	D. N. & Sons.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
18. Tanyabi	Kaas A. M.	Ieewas & Co

M. W. D. D.

Burjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & C. N. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Cape Corto	Key	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Dugal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Dwanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Dunbarmoor	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Eaford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
Graf Serenyi	Bela	Junas
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Hallamshire	True	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Reimer	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawa	Wheeler	D. M. K
Oceana	Bomico	T. M. & Co
Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co
Rothenfels	Klothein	W. & A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. Shoosri
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Steuntum	Hatenkeir	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N Co
St. Veronica	Stabb	T. M. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co
Upada	Brocq	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Crookston	M. M. & Co

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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 16th.

Consols 2½ %	75⅞—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½ plus 1
Rentes 3 %	86⅜ plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45 ungd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 3-16 plus 3-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2¼ unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2¾ plus ⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3 plus ⅛.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans	1⅛ unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1⅜ nnchgd.

Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000 at 1-4 3-32.

THE BANK ENGLAND.

London, April 16th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	36,200,000	Inc	200,000
Public Deposits	19,200,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do.	41,900,000	„ ..	400,000
Govt. Securities	11,200,000		unchanged.
Other Securities	42,000,000	Dec.	1,500,000
Notes & Gold	25,700,000	Inc.	700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 42 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	9,000
„ „ to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	12.46 plus 5
Futures at New York July	12.33 plus 4
Declined owing to unfavorable cable and Advanced on Bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10 ungd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1.16—1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.74
Futures at New Orleans July	12.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅜ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅞ plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	58¼ unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East India	
„ Imports	12,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Fair demand steady.
Tone of Liverpcol Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Steady with little doing.

Mid. Americans		7.28 plus 1
Egyptian F G.F.		9.10unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	12.44 plus3
	July	12.32 „ 3
New York Official noon call	May	12.45 „ 4
	July	12.33 „ 4
New Orleans 10 .am.	May	12.72 „ 6
	July	12.65 „ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.84 plus 2
M.J.	6.82 „ 2
J.J.	6.73 „ 2
J.A.	6.68 „ 2
A.S.	6.55 „ 2
S.O.	6.37 „ 2
O.N.	6.27 „ 2
N.D.	6.21 „ 2
D.J.	6.19 „ 3
J.F.	6.19 „ 3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	4¾d.
F. G. „ „	4⅞d.
Fine „ „	5 d.
Good Bhawnugur	5½d.
F. G. „	6 d.
Fine „	5 3-4d.
Fine M. G. Bhonuggur	5 3-4d.
Good Oora M. G.	5 9-16d.
F.G „ „	5 11-16d.
Fine „ „	5 13-16d.
Good M. G. Oorma	5 9-16d.
Fine M. G. Oorma	5 13-16d.
Good Broach	5 15-16d.
F. G. „	6 3-32d.
Fine „	6¼d.
Good Khandesh	5 7-16d.
F. G. „	5 9-16d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 16th 1914.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers ..37½ TONE :—Quiet but steady. unchgd.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. April sellers Dull unchanged
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33¼
March-April; sellers Dull unchgd 34
Victorian April May sellers unchgd 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers unchgd. 54
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers 50
Tone of Rapseed :—Dull unchanged
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers unchanged 52½—¼
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet
Calcutta linseed April-May, London Buyers firmer 50.3 unchged
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers Quiet 45½ plus ¼.
Bombay Cottonseed sellers quiet April-May Hull £5-18-6—unchanged

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64⅞unchged
Copper Brazilers £78¾ „
Yellow Metal ·6¾ „

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals :—Den of Velly.

SUGAR.

German Granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) May-August; sellers 12.7½ugd.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct Dec. (New Month) sellers 11-11¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3½ ungd.
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct. Dec. 9.6½ unchanged.
E.A.R. opened quiet closed steady
To near sellers & Similar Crystals C. & F. India April-August 13. 1-4—¾
Ma Quiet sligutly Easier.
Ap Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value unchanged 11.2¼
Ap Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged 1 1.1½
To Tone steady.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.11½
Tone:—Steady

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; value firm 3 plus ½

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 17th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 box gold	37,500	London Hongkong.
12 „ „	7,96,800	„ Chartered.
2 „ „ and sovs.	18,93,120 / 45,000	„ National.

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London :—
£140,000 Bar Silver.
£10,000 Sovereigns.
£120,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 24th April brings from London :—
£60,000 Bar Silver.
£210,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 1st May brings from London :—
£90,000 Bar Silver.
£220,000 Bar Gold.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and the tone of the Market is quiet but steady with little doing either way.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170⅜
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		142⅜
„ „ Shanghai		191½
„ „ Japan		148⅜

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last 40 lakhs allotments were made of :—11.30 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. 1/32d. (minimum rate) and 35.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/16d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 53.50 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1s. 32d. higher than the above.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,40,000
Bombay	Rs.	20,50,000
Madras	Rs.	3,80,000
Total	Rs.	28,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 24th April brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	2,10,000
Madras	Rs.	20,000
Total	Rs.	5,80,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 1st May brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,70,000
Bombay	Rs.	3,60,000
Madras	Rs.	10,000
Total	Rs.	12,40,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was again unchanged both for ready and forward at 26 13/16. The Local Market is steady with a moderate business passing. Closing rates are as under.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote :—			
English bar gold	24	2	6
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 15th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I. P. Railway	53	61,220
B. B. & C. I. Railway	57	75,926

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was recorded during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7-6 but closed at Rs. 95-8-6 (buyers) for the 30th April delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and a rise was recorded in several shares but at the close a slight setback in prices was noticed.

Davids after touching Rs. 510 closed at Rs. 505 for May.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 478¾ but at the close declined to Rs. 472½.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,060.

Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,890.

Swans were quoted at Rs. 260 x.d.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 225.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 900.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 237½ and Preference at Rs. 173.

Tapti-Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 580 x.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares displayed some activity and a fair amount of business was booked at advancing rates. Ordinary closed at Rs. 79-4 and Deferred at Rs. 146 for May.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 1,062½.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	2.13	
Public Deposits at Branches	..	11.06
Other Deposits	..	13.92
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	.44	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	1.61
Other Authorised Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	19.27	..
Loans on do. do.	5.57	..
Bills discounted and purchased	..	6.34
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.59
Balances with other Banks	..	1.64
Sundries	.29	..
Cash	..	37.57

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to ate compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	10,391	421,582	242 095
Central India	6,622	195,376	73 106
Barsee and Nagar	10,186	239,100	105,403
Berar	15,275	437,749	371,059
Central Provinces	8,549	268,372	224,824
Total Oomras	51,017	1,552,579	1,016,582
Dholleras	9,405	173,350	121,702
Broach	20,348	219,352	154,022
Compta and Dharwar	6,929	82,930	49,513
Westerns	2,832	32,343	45,025
Bengals (N.W Provinces)	1,535	473,382	341,622
Bengals (Rajputana)	3 071	119,851	98,706
Sind	Nil.	54,267	106,993
Persian	190	730	1,673
American	Nil.	2,180	30,844
Egyptian	Nil.	1,072	3,815
Other sorts	Nil.	022	3,924
Total	104,477	2.714,263	1,987,052

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts from 9th to 16th April	126 473	82,015	plus 44,468
Receipt from 1st Sept. 16th April	2,714,263	1,987,052	plus 727,211
Shipments from 9th to 14th April Europe	45,855	19,519	plus 26,335
China Japan and Coast Ports	67,606	30	plus 67,576
Total	113,461	19,549	plus 93,912
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 16th April			
Europe	717,995	242,597	plus 475,298
China	12,835	17,543	— 4,708
Japan	754,135	609,108	plus 145 029
Coast Ports	16,020	18,814	— 2,785
Total	1.500,994	883,060	plus 612,934
Afloat in harbour Europe	21,589	1,657	plus 19,932
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	35,293	51,701	— 16,308

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 14th March 10,721 Bales.
Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 11th April 5,353 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 16th April. 1914	2,714,263	„
	3,339,263	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 16th April. 1914	1,500,994	„
	1,838,269	„
Less afloat in harbour	56,987	„
	1,781,282	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	665,000	„
	1,116,282	„
Less estimated burnt	95,000	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 17th April. 1914,	1,021,282	„

COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home Markets since our last weekly report is as follows :—

	Last week.	This week.	Diff.
New York :—			
Spot	13.40	13.10	— 30
Futures May	12.81	12.46	„ 35
Futures July	12.50	12.33	„ 17
New Orleans :—			
Spot	13 3.16	13 1.16	— 1.8
Futures May	12.92	12.74	„ 18
Futures July	12.82	12.64	„ 18
Liverpool :—			
Spot	7.33	7.23	— 10
Futures A.M.	6.89	6.82	„ 07
Futures J.J.	6.78	6.73	„ 05

The Home Markets were closed for two or three days for the Easter. Holidays and on reopening showed an easier tendency owing to weather reports being more favourable. The chief feature of the week has been the drop in May futures in New York, but the underlying cause of the decline is unknown here. There is little of importance to report. Planting has been somewhat delayed and this may affect the summer positions later on, but a week's fine weather now would remove any anxiety with regard to sowing operations. The development of the situation in Mexico will be watched with interest, as complications may arise should war with America result from the present tension. The tone of the Home Markets at the close is steadier.

The local market has given way sharply during the interval and prices are Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 lower. The decline is due to an absence of general demand for forward delivery, and to eagerness to sell forward against purchases up-country. A certain amount of business has no doubt been done, but quite insufficient to sustain the market. Receipts continue heavy, and stocks are accumulating notwithstanding fairly large shipments for the time of year. There is little fresh enquiry either from Japan or the Continent. At the moment there is no life in our market, and unless there is an improvement on the other side sufficient to bring out a general enquiry here, it is quite probable that we shall see even easier prices shortly. New Crop rates have partly shared in the decline and good Broach March is to-day Rs. 231, while fine Khamgaon-Akola January is Rs. 249. A small ess has been done, in the bazaar in good Broach March and fully good Bengal January. Sellers of Khamgaon January are scarce and the price quoted is more or less nominal.

For ready cotton there has at times been a fair enquiry both by export houses and mills, but taking it all round there is no "go" in the market. Prices are easier all round, and holders are only too willing to meet any demand and to reduce their stocks. Outbreaks of fire, more or less severe, continue at Colaba, in spite of the strict watch kept to guard against incendiarism. We are surfeited with theories as to the cause of these fires, but we are as far removed as ever from discovering the real origin of the outbreaks. It is to be hoped that the Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the matter may be able to throw light on the subject.

Weld & Co.—(Liverpool) :—"Small but steady market. Market improved in response to good reports from New York. (Egyptians) : "Market steady. Continent and Alexandria buying." (New York) :—"Narrow steady market."

Gruning :—"Speculators are holding aloof. Planting is progressing rapidly."

Hornby Hemebryk :—"Cotton being shipped from Liverpool to New York with a view to checking manipulation. Manchester Market dull. Weather is favourable for the crop."

Weld & Co. :—Our travelling expert wires from San Antonio (Texas) :—"Have travelled over this section and find crops very little planted; none up. Crop is late 2 to 5 weeks."

BCTA Qutations.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
M. G. Bengals	188	178	—		Ready
M.G. Bengals	211	201	189	—	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	196	186	—		„
M. G. Khandeish	206	196	..		„
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha	250	—	—		„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	248	..	..		„
M.G. Yeotmahl	241	..	..		„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pookaum	232	—	..		„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	218	210	..		„
M.G. Amraoti	226	..	—		„
M.G. Broach	271	267	265		„
M. G. Muttia	202	190	..		„
Saw-ginned Dharwar	260			25	May
M. G. Westerns	251				„
H. G. Westerns	246				„
M. G. Compta	27,				„

There has been a fair enquiry for fine Broach April and May and prices close firmer. Other rates are unchanged and steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	21,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M	6.85 plus 1
M.J.	6.83 „ 1
J.J.	6.73uncd.
J.A.	6.69plus 1
A.S.	6.55nngd.
S.O	6.37 „
O.N	6.27 „
N.D.	6.21 „
D.J.	6.19 „

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	104,477 Bales
Wheat	53,750 Cwts,
Linseed	115,165 „
Rape, Rai etc.	57,294 „
Gingellyseed	17,551 „
Poppyseed.	8,440 „
Groundnuts.	19,271 „
Castorseed.	51,572 „
Rice.	315,020 „
Myrabollams.	41,333 „
Cottonseed	176,883 „
Mowraseed	2,205 „
Gram.	3,285 „
Jowar	62,194 „
Maize	599 „
Barley	2,776 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market has a rather steadier tone. Arrivals have commenced in some of the up-country markets, but rates ruling there are higher than those of Bombay. The local mills are short of stocks and are buying available ready stuff.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pessi 85 per cent.	5	14	0	R. T.
White Delhi May	5	15	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is easier in sympathy with Home advices. There is a limited demand from exporters at present. "Sutta" prices are higher than ready rates and the time for delivery is approaching. It is anticipated that prices will give way as soon as tenders begin to circulate.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Bold Brown	8	7	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—Only slight fluctuations have occurred, but the tendency is easier owing to a poor demand from the Continent. "Sutta" rates are maintained owing to the Punjab crop being a very poor one, and rapeseed is being imported there for local consumption. New Crop Delhi is nearly one rupee per cwt. higher than Cawnpore Brown, which is an unusual difference and sooner or later a decline is inevitable.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
New Brown Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0	R. T.
New Yellow Cawnpore Ready	9	2	0	„
New Yellow Guzerat Ready	9	4	0	„
New Brown Delhi Ready	9	4	0	„

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet with only a very moderate business passing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold White 85 per cent.	55	0	0	
Mughi	53	0	0	
Black Kutni	46	0	0	

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet with little doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	2	0	R. T.

Groundnuts :—This Market is also quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	4	0
Small	46	0	0

Castorseed :—The Market is steady with a moderate business doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras	34	12	0	
Guzerat	34	0	0	
Forward	7	1	6	R. T.

Cottonseed :—Quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	23	8	0
Guzerat	23	0	0

Mowraseed :—Prices nominal. Nothing doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	B. T.

LOCAL YARNS.

There is nothing of importance to report in this market. There is a small enquiry for 10s., 12s., 16s., and 20s. at about previous prices, but no large lines have been placed. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS.

The Market for ready is easier but forward rates continue steady. The following business is reported during the interval.

Hull :—Relets have been made at 7s. 3d. l.s. and small lots for April at 8s. l.s.

Liverpool Marseilles :—The Anchor Line has booked seeds cotton April at 10s. 6d.

Dunkirk :—Relets have been made at 10s. to 9s. 9d. s.c. and April has been done at 10s. 6d. to 10s.

Antwerp :—Relets ready steamer at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. s.c. option light seeds at 2s. less.

The Rubattino Co. booked about 1,000 tons by steamer sailing early next month at 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton.

Charters :—The following is reported :—

S. S. Logician :—May loading at 13s. two P. P., D. W. basis.

The following are rates :—

APRIL.

Dunkirk :—8s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Antwerp :—8s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Liverpool :—9s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Marseilles :—9s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
London :—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa :—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Trieste :—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.
Hull :—8s. l.s.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake	Brand	150o	Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per 2
White Rose	„	150o	„ „ 5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„ „ 5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„ „ 5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125o	„ „ 4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„ „ 4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 „ „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„ 3-12-0 per 8 „ Imp. Gal
Camel in tins	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound.	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS & YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 17.

This week has proved discouraging as far as any active demand is concerned in the different styles. Retail inquiry has however helped the dealers, but the sales have not been so favourable when compared to the encouraging clearances of previous weeks. The heavy demand during the last months it appears, has not been quite uniform. Whilst every dealer is no doubt relieved to some extent of his stocks, it is generally found that whilst he has been able to get rid of 70 per cent. of his holdings in one style, in another big line he has hardly been able to sell 10 per cent. of his goods. This unequal distribution of demand, whilst inducing buyers to make purchases in the styles, they are short of, will surely compel them to be heavy losers on their expensive uncleared stocks. This position may well account for the talked of heavy purchases in certain staple styles. We fear, the condition of our market, though improved, is not yet quite free of the expectations of a telling crisis.

Greys have moved steady. The prices for low cloths, red heading, shirtings continue to show losses to the dealers, though the standard qualities of a very well known European House, have again moved successfully. Dealers appear still inclined to make purchases for the wider width shirtings, and we hear offers in 40 and 45 inches have been on cables for shipments May/June, for qualities varying from 10 to 11 a piece. In *Bleached cloths*, active demand in general from consuming centres, have quite fallen off. Some small clearance in 27 inches by 18 yds., nainsooks for the Delhi Market is reported. White shirtings are still moving decently, we hear Delhi and Amritsar buyers being in Market for 33 inches by 40 yds., of value Rs. 7-8 and upwards. Inquiry is also visible for 32 inches by 40 yds. shirtings low counts filled finish costing about Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6 a piece, stocks of which are scarce. *Prints* have continued to show a weak demand. A good retail inquiry for better class of goods is visible, but the low white grounds and colours find few purchasers, stocks being very heavy. In *fancies*, the demand is disappointing. For Dorias and such other styles, some inquiry is still possible. However big lines as stripe and coloured stripes, brocades are poor in demand. Some small inquiry had been possible for these, and it was hoped, a good demand would soon rid the dealers of their heavy stocks. But the upcountry markets have been very tame in their requirements, one of the important outlets, Cawnpore having at its disposal heavy lines in the same. *Dhooties* move steadily, here too retail inquiry being helping.

Yarns :—The Market is pr quiet. We hear the local again purchased 2/40 gross at prices profitable to the Sales in 7 leas in the same cou little margin Mercerised Yar moving slowly, even the ch Japaneese Yarns allowing l keen competition.

The N. Y. K. steame left Singapore for Col the s. s. Jinsen Mar arrived at Hongkong

VARSITY BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE'S EASY VICTORY.

OXFORD'S DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race of 1914, which was rowed on March 28 over the usual Putney to Mortlake course, may be fairly described as one of the most uninteresting contests of the series, says the "Times." From the spectator's point of view it was a most disappointing race. The crews were level for a quarter of a minute; after that Cambridge forged steadily ahead and increased their lead all the way to the finish.

Those who had watched the practice were hardly prepared for such a runaway affair. Three weeks ago, or even two, it seemed likely that Cambridge would win very easily, but in the last fortnight Oxford had improved so rapidly that it became the opinion of many that they would at least make a good fight of it. It was very difficult beforehand to gauge the pace of the two eights. Although Cambridge were very taking to the eye and their uniformity as a crew was remarkable, they had done nothing in practice at Putney to prove that they had any unusual turn of speed, while Oxford, for their part, had also done nothing either against the watch or againt scratch eights from which any sure deduction could be made as to their pace. In consequence anything seemed possible, and if it had turned out that Oxford had sufficient speed to hold on to Cambridge for the first mile a fine struggle was ensured.

UNEXPECTED PACE OF CAMBRIDGE.

As it happened, the first two minutes settled the race. Before half a mile had been rowed it was perfectly clear that, rowing stroke for stroke with their opponents, Cambridge were appreciably the faster crew. They could row with greater ease owing to their superior uniformity and yet gain continuously. Although their swing was the shorter their stride was the longer. This fact probably upset the calculations of the Oxford men. Their only chance would have been to quicken and hold on to Cambridge at any price. At it was, they rowed along strongly but heavily at a slow stroke, hardly realizing perhaps that they were being left so rapidly. Whether or not they were thrown out by the unexpected pace of Cambridge it must be admitted that they did not row by any means their best. They seemed to throw off all at once the improvement they had gained in the last fortnight. Their old faults reappeared and they rowed little better than they had done at the end of their first week at Putney.

A RUNAWAY RACE.

Without drawing on the imagination it would be difficult to give a long description of the race. It was started at 2.20. The tide was of average strength and in the first reach the water was smooth and the wind favourable. Cambridge had won the toss and chosen "Survey," but there was little in the stations.

Both crews got off well and rowed 38 strokes in the first minute, sowing down afterwards to 33 and before long to 30. The boats ran level for a very few strokes and after that Cambridge gained steadily and unceasingly. Up to Hammersmith the two crews rowed almost stroke for stroke. Cambridge reached Craven Steps in 2min. 7sec. half a length to the good, the Mile Post in 4min. 4sec., 1¼ lengths to the good; and Hammersmith Bridge in 7 min. 22sec. with a lead of 2½ lengths. All this time Mr. Pitman was pushing his crew along determinedly at a slow stroke. He and all the men in the Oxford boat were working hard individually and swinging fairly long, but their work was independent and they failed to get the pace on the boat that their individual efforts warranted. Mr. Tower had stroked Cambridge excellently as he did throughout the race, rowing sufficiently fast to increase his lead gradually, but not attempting to press the men behind him or force them out of their natural pace.

Hammersmith the conditions The wind was first accross the river and then against the crews. It made no difference to the character of the race. Oxford dropped to 29, and rowed harder than ever, but with a deadness and a want of cohesion that were obviously fatal to pace. They never looked likely to gain on Cambridge, who in fact were still slowly increasing their lead, though they had dropped the stroke to 28. Cambridge reached Chiswick Steps in 12min. 5sec., 3½ lengths ahead. From this point onwards Mr. Pitman made desperate efforts to recover the lost distance, but even so, with the wind now dead ahead though only moderate in strength, could not get a faster stroke than 29 out of his men; they responded gallantly as individuals, but not as a crew. The race had been to all intents and purposes over for the last two miles. Eight men cannot beat a crew, and Cambridge had proved themselves a crew in the truest sense. Although they had slowed to 27 they reached Barnes Bridge with a lead of quite four lengths in 16min.

r Barnes Mr. Pitman raised his to 31 and subsequently to 33, but little, if any, impression on the r. Tower quickened slightly, to advantage, and Cambridge inning post 4½ lengths ahead

NG OUTLOOK FOR MBRIDGE.

it was not an interesting race, but from the point of view of oarsmanship it is satisfactory that Cambridge should have broken the run of defeat with a crew of such high quality. The essence of good rowing is combination, and Cambridge showed this to perfection There have been crews which have possessed greater length, greater power and greater pace but it is difficult to remember any eight more uniform in the movement of the bodies or more perfectly together. On the part of Cambridge it was a fine exhibition of finished rowing, and in the main of good style.

The worst thing that can happen in the interests of oarsmanship is for a crew to be fast in spite of its defects of style. It is a thing that has happened very often. There have been many oarsmen of high rank who have been good in spite of their faults. They have rowed in winning crews and have done more than their share in helping these to victory. Unfortunately their followers in a succeeding generation too often copy their idiosyncracies rather than their best qualities, with the result that in this succeeding generation rowing deteriorates. Only a genius can afford to disregard rules, and the rowng man who has glaring faults, but notwithstanding these is of the greatest value to his crew, often causes indirectly a subsequent deterioration in the oarsmanship of his club or university. The Cambridge crew were free from any such unfortunate peculiarities of genius. They possessed some fine individual oarsmen—Mr. Tower, of course, and Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Garnett, to select very sparingly—but each of these combined quality with orthodoxy. This being so, the outlook for Cambridge in the future is more promising than if their victory had been gained by less orthodox methods.

REAPPEARANCE OF OXFORD'S OLD FAULTS.

With regard to Oxford, it has already been said that their performance was disappointing and below the level of their best practice work. Perhaps they were a little "off colour" in the matter of condition on the day of the race, but, whether this is so or not, it is clear that Mr. Gold did not have them in hand long enough to give him a fair chance. They were hopelessly backward when they came to Putney, and, though Mr. Gold improved them wonderfully, the improvement was still in the nature of a veneer; it had not sunk in. He got them well together when paddling or when rowing for a short distance, but in the pressure of the race their old faults reassserted themselves and they rowed independently. Their number 5, Mr. Kindersley, may yet prove a good man, but in the race he fell back into his former bad habits and was so late on No. 7 as to render his own work ineffective and to make it impossible for Mr. Titherington to do himself justice. Mr. Pitman, at stroke, worked very hard and kept swinging, but he did not seem to have any great hold on his crew. He could not get any effective spurt out of them. Mr. Wiggins rowed with splendid power and determination at No. 6, as, too, did Mr. Horsfall at No. 4, but individual effort is little use in a crew that lacks cohesion.

Oxford should have been a better crew than they were last year, when they won with an eight of poor class. The material in the boat was certainly better as a whole, but in the race they were not so good as in 1913. Cambridge therefore had very little to beat, which makes it difficult to gauge their class. The general opinion is that, though they were certainly not one of the classic crews, they were good and decidedly above the average of university eights.

The names and weights of the crews are as follows:—

	OXFORD.	st.	lb.
	R. W. Fletcher (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	11	10½
2.	B. Burdekin (Cheltenhan and New College)	12	4
3.	H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New College)	12	9
4.	E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen)	12	7½
5.	J. B. Kindersley (Clifton and Exeter)	12	9½
6.	A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New Coll.)	12	13
7.	G. W. Titherington (Railway and Queen's)	12	10
	F. A. H. Pitman (Eton and New College) (stroke)	11	12½
	H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox.)	8	8
	CAMBRIDGE.		
	D. I. Day (Repton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6
2.	S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	11	13
3.	S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	11	13
3.	P. C. Livingston (Vancouver and Jesus)	13	7
4.	J. A. Ritson (Rugby and First Trinity)	13	11¾
6.	C. S. Clark (Bedford and Pembroke)	13	1
7.	C. E. V. Buxton (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	2½
	G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	12
	L. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	8	7

VARSITY BOAT-RACE.

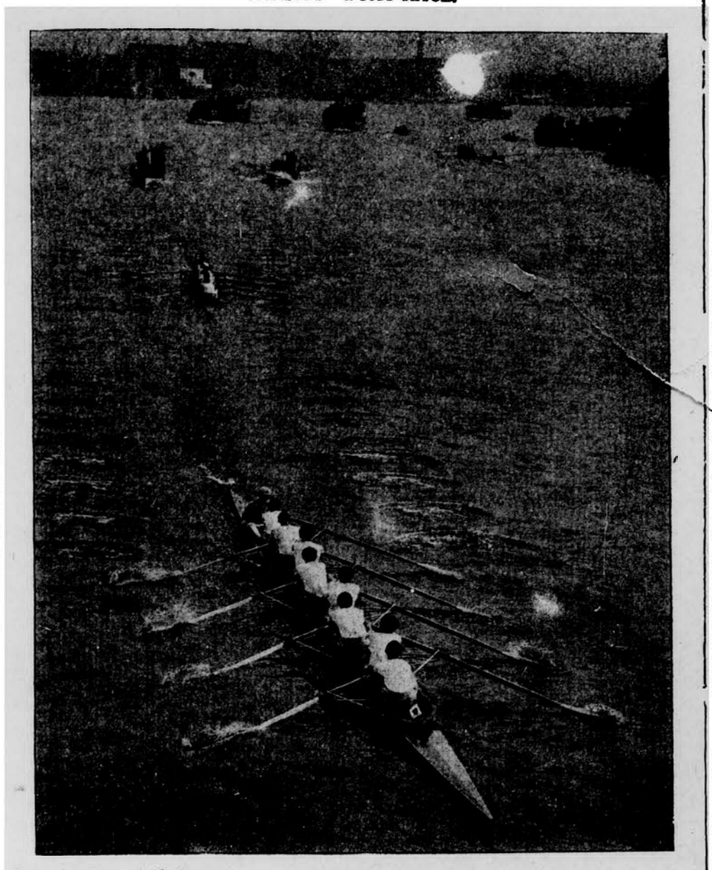

Photo by Central News.

The Cambridge Crews (winners) leading at Hammersmith Bridge.

VARSITY BOAT-RACE.

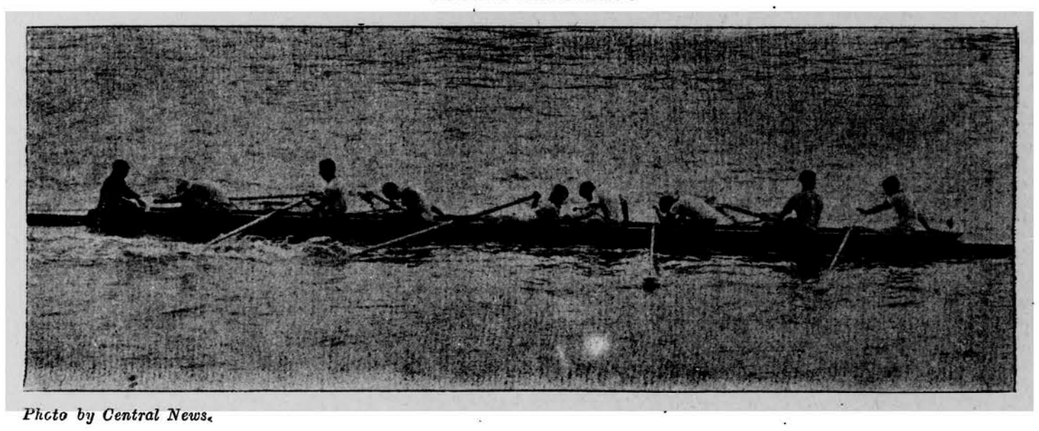

Photo by Central News.

The Oxford Crew after the finish.

Evee been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

THE MOUNTAIN CAPITAL FILLING UP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

Simla is gradually filling up, but the Mail is not yet crowded in the evening. The delay in the exodus is due to cool weather which still prevails over northern India. In Simla we have had several cloudy days since our arrival and this week it showered again. The late rains will do good to the hill crop, but they are likely to affect the wheat which is now lying on the threshing floor in the Punjab. The prolongation of the cold weather in the hills may also affect the arrival of the monsoon, but it is hoped that sunny weather may set in soon. In spite of all the inconveniences of the weather, visitors from Delhi are glad to get back to Simla but prominent officials are still on tour. Both Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Robert Carlyle are in the summer capital. Sir Reginald Craddock is still sojourning in the plains, Sir Ali Imam is on a visit to Kashmir and Sir William Meyer is paying his deferred visit to Madras. The Chief will arrive here on the 30th and His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th May. Thus the Viceroy's Council will meet early next month when the season will begin in earnest.

THE JAIL COMMISSION.

The most important matter which is now engaging the attention of the Government of India is the composition of the Jail Commission. The Home Department is already in communication with the Local Governments on the subject, and it is hoped that the Government of Madras will be able to afford the most adequate assistance in the matter. In that Presidency the administrations of jails is run on the most approved lines and I have reason to believe that Sir Harold Stuart has given a fresh impetus in several directions. In the matter of jail administration the reputation of Sir Harold Stuart and Mr. Kesava Pallai is well-known, and the Government will be well advised to take both these gentlemen on the Commission. Sir Harold has considerable knowledge of crimes and criminals, and his previous experience as Home Secretary to the Government of India would make him an ideal President of the Commission. In my humble opinion no member of the Imperial Legislative Council should be selected to sit on the Commission as the Council will have ample opportunity to discuss the report.

A suggestion has been once again put forward for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the possibilities of a State Bank for India. The subject is by no means new but a good deal of fresh literature on this vexed question has been contributed by the Chamberlain Commission. I do not think that the Government of India should be in any hurry to appoint a Commission, as the hands of the Finance Department are full of many important and pressing matters. Let the public have full opportunity to read and digest the report of the Currency Commission and then, if the financial and commercial sections of the public demand a Commission, there will be no difficulty in having one. These Commissions and Committees are hardly doing any good to the country; on the contrary they are heavy burdens on the poor tax-payer.

Our frontiers are now quiet. The Buner-wals have received their much needed lessons and they have been subjected to a heavy fine for their raids across the frontier. The Amir is also taking active steps against the Khost outlaws. Distressing news, however, came from Dera Ismail Khan on Monday morning of the outrage at Tonk in which two British officers, Captain Brown and Lieut. Hickie lost their lives. It was an isolated act of fanaticism and the fanatic paid in full the penalty for the crime as he was shot in the scuffle which followed.

THE TIBETAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The triangular diplomatic conversations between the British, the Chinese and the Thibetans over the future of the "forbidden land" are proceeding apace and all the plenipotentiaries are back in Simla. It is understood that every thing is proceeding smoothly, and beyond this somewhat plain statement, nothing more can be said. Mr. Ivan Chen and others hope to complete the work in the course of this spring. Let us hope that the Tibetan question will be settled once for all. The Tibetan negotiations remind me of the Foreign Consuls who congregate at Simla in the Summer. Both the French and Russian Consul Generals are already here and those for Germany and Japan will shortly follow suit. The British law provides that the Consular bodies should be located at seaports only but how these Consuls manage to come up to Simla every year is a mystery. At all events when the Imperial Capital at Delhi is built, the members of the Consular bodies will have to remain at seaports.

ACHAIA WINE COMPANY, Ltd. PATRAS. (Greece).

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions at Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
„ Empress Sweet, Fintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	14
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
„ 1895 (two crown)	4	0
„ 1890 (Princess)	5	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT. BOMBAY.

KATOL

KATOL Powder

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs

FREE SAMPLE.

KATOL Sticks

KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies.

Just try it to be convinced.

Apply to Sole Agents:—

TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,

Taj Building, Bombay.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

PAIN-RUB

But what do you gain if you have pain in anyp art of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism gout, neuralgia, lumbago or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub.

See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India,"

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Latest Creation of V. Kigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second round, 2nd Dorsets v. Jhansi Railway Institute, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 19.

Prize giving of the Potdar School, F. C. Institute, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, last day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D, Commanding,

April 18.

301. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday 19th "D" Company (Company Shoot.)

Monday 20th any Coy. Class Firing.

Tuesday 21st, any Coy. Class Firing

The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

302. Leave.—In accordance with Brigade Order dated 15th April 1914, 2nd Lieut R.T.H. Mackenzie is granted leave out of India from 4th April to 3rd November 1914.

(Sd.) O. T. Mac R. Lockie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bom. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

136. Books and Equipments. Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

145. Arms and Equipments. All members should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) R.C.D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. z C. DeCruz, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....Under the Stars .....Wiess.
Overture .....Romantique .....Bela.
Valse .....A. Media Noche .....Soutini
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier .....Strauss.
Reverie .....Fortnight Dream .....Turban.
Selection .....Harry Lauder's Songs ....Williams
Two Step .....The Gaby Glide .....Hirseh.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....Territorial" .....Blankenburg.
Overture .....Light Cavalry" .....Suppe.
Valse .....Columbine" .....Gardener.
Selection .....Veronique" .....Messager.
Romance .....Simple Aveu" .....Thome.
Two Step .....Hobomoko" .....Reeves.
Selection ...Harry Lauder's Songs" .....Hume.
Patrol .....Siamese" .....Lincke.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

Marche .....Kaiser Fredrich" .....Friedemann.
Selection .....The Dairy Maids" .....Rubens.
Valse Intermezzo .....Naila" .....Delibes.
Three Dances—to .....Nell Gwyn" ...German.
Selection .....Romeo and Juliet" .....Gounod.
(a) Berceuse ...Quand tu Chantes" ...Gounod.
(b) Morcean .....Darling Mary" .....Gilbert.
Selection .....Love & Laughter" .....Straus.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA.

The annual prize-distirbution of the schools conducted by the Chikitsaka Samooha will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, when the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., will preside and distribute the prizes. The public are cordially invited.

TWO FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

At about 2 p.m. yesterday another outbreak originated in a jetha of cotton belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers and situated on Arthur Bunder. Luckily the smoke attracted notice in time and the fire was put out immediately by one of the military patrols.

At 3-30 p.m. a fresh outbreak occured in a stack of 37 bales belonging to the Indian Cotton Company lying on the Apollo Reclamation. Fire-extinguishers were brought into use and assisted by buckets of water. The flames were extinguished in about 15 minutes. The loss sustained is about Rs. 300.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company in their annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1913, states that the accounts show a profit of Rs. 1,08,857-15-6 including the balance brought over from last account.

The Agents have voluntarily given up Rs. 6,429-6-0 out of their commission, as they have often done in the past and for which the Directors thank them. The profit of Rs. 1,08,857-15-6 the Directors distribute as follows:—To declare a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the year, Rs. 65,000; to carry to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 40,000; to bonus account, Rs. 1,500; and to carry forward, Rs. 2,357-15-6.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, there were 47 attacks and 41 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 123, as compared with 127 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 109 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 8, Sion 4, Parel 4, Dhoni Talao 4, Kamatipura 3, Mahim 3, Sewri 2, Byculla 2, Mahaluxmi 2, Chowpati 2, Kumbharwada 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Fanaswadi 2, Market 1, Mandvi 1, Chukla 1, Khara Talao 1, Mazagon 1, Tarwadi 1 and Tardeo 1. On Thursday altogether 1,983 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers. Of these 141 were found to be plague-infected, the localities contributing the larger number of rats of this kind being Dongri, Kumbharwada, Kamatipura, Chukla, Umarkhadi, Fort (North), Dhobi Talao, Khara Talao, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Market.

NEW MILL NEAR DADAR, G.I.P.

OPENING CEREMONY.

An interesting ceremony was performed yesterday morning by Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass, in the opening of the "Kastoorchand Mills."

The Company was registered in November, 1912, with a paid-up capital of twelve lakhs, which was subscribed immediately. the directors having taken up among themselves shares for over nine lakhs of rupees. The mill, contains 20,000 spindles and 500 looms. It will be worked by three Diesel oil engines of 500 horse-power each, which will generate electricity, and no coal will be used, the whole mill being worked by electric power. The mill has been named after Dewan Bahadur Sir Kastoorchand Daga, a partner in the agents' firm.

The Board of Directors of the Company at present is composed of:—Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass (Chairman); Shaikh Jasim bin Mahomed; Mr. F. E. Dinshah; Dewan Bahadur Sir Kastoorchand Daga; Mr. J. H. Dunkerley and Mr. Anandji Nanji.

NIRMAL KANTA ROY.

PROCEEDING HOME TO STUDY LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

It is stated that Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused in the Inspector Murder Case, will shortly proceed to England to study law and that Mr. Norton will pay for his expenses. Last night there was a special performance in aid of Mr. Roy at the Grand National Theatre. Mr. Norton and a number of European ladies and gentlemen attended it.

GERMAN BUDDHIST PRIESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Two European Bhuddhist priests are now in Calcutta in their yellow sacerdotal robes. Both are Germans and have changed their names to Bhakku Nayanatilko and Vaffo. The former has been a Bhuddhist priest for eleven and the latter for four years. They have just returned to Calcutta from Sikkim and will leave for Ceylon in a day or two.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are surprised to see that the "Colaba Cotton Fire" is not included in the "Daily Occurrences" column of your paper and trust you will do so in the forthcoming issue.

Yours, etc.,
CONSTANT READER.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of an over-bridge in place of the Scandal Point level-crossing between the Cantonment and the City Stations at Karachi.

The railway board have sanctioned the provision of direct entrances to the up and down refuge sidings at Badlepur station.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 96,68,334 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

KARACHI COUNTERFEIT MARK CASE.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 17.

Judgment was recently delivered by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the case in which the National Bank of India prosecuted a Shroff of Karachi, named Lokumal, and his manner, Topondas, for cheating and using and selling part of a gold bar with a counterfeit property mark. The case was tried by the City Magistrate and the accused were sentenced to eighteen and nine months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The Bank alleged that the accused had put on a gold bar other than one of the National Banks, the Bank's name and had sold this as genuine National Bank of India gold. The accused denied this and stated in defence that the whole of the gold bar had contained the inscription "Lokumal Bank of India."

The Judicial Commissioner dismissed the appeal, disbelieving the defence and confirmed the sentences passed.

Mr. T. G. Elphinstone was for the appellants. Mr. F. De Verteuin was for the National Bank.

THE MARWAR BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

It is stated that the Marwar Bank Ltd., which recently suspended payment, met nearly sixty per cent., of its liabilities in four and a half months.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA.

THE FOUR VAGABONDS SCORE A BIG SUCCESS.

It is not often that performers on the variety stage live up to the "puffs" which invariably and inevitably precede them, and when one finds a party who not only realise all the anticipations formed of them through a diligent perusal of preliminary "notices," but actually exceed all expectations, then it may well be said that their performance is worth writing about.

Such a turn is that given by the Four Vagabonds, aparty of singing comedians who opened at La Scala last evening. The enthusiastic accounts of their performances in Calcutta had led us to expect a good deal—and we were not disappointed. On the contrary, the Four Vagabonds were better even than most of us had expected them to be. They are absolutely the last word in harmonising. Every man of the four is a comedian, but he is also a singer; a singer first, last and all the time, and no matter how he may knock about on the stage, and make a fool of himself to make the audience laugh, he never forgets that his real business is to sing in unison or harmony with his three companions. The harmonising of the Vagabonds last night was a revelation to the great majority of the audience, and such a rich musical treat has not been vouchsafed this city for a long, long time. The comedy which they interspersed into their rendering of the lighter numbers was good, but their singing of "Blow, Blow Thou Wintry Wind" and "Comrades in Arms" was superb. They were recalled again and again, and would have been singing yet had the audience had their way.

Farr and Farland, funnier perhaps than on their opening night, repeated their unique cross-talk act, and were recalled again and again at the end of it; Alexander the Great and his charming assistant, gave their magical nonsense turn; and the Richards Brothers repeated their funny act on the trapeze; added to which were a number of new and interesting films.

The performance at La Scala is one which everyone ought to see. There was a full house at the night show last evening and if we mistake not big audiences will be the rule at both shows while the Four Vagabonds are here. Their turn alone is well worth the money charged for admission.

THE EXCELSIOR.

After the long historical film which has been shown at the Excelsior the programme which has been arranged for the week which commences this evening should be very welcome, consisting as it does of a collection of variety turns and films in which, the Management tell us, there is nothing in the least degree laboured, but in which everything is short and snappy, the predominant note of the evening's entertainment being comedy and comedy of the merriest and brightest kind.

Madame Gelli "The Human Nightingale," is again giving scenes from grand opera; Ford and Davis appear once more in musical comedy; Delavale and Gilbert, the quick-fire patter comedians, have something altogether new with which to entertain the audience.

Just as bright and breezy as the variety part of the programme will be the Cinema section, which consists of a series of bright films, chief among which is one which won the grand prix of 25,000 frances at the Turin Exhibition. This film is entitled "The Golden Jubilee," and is a military episode of the Italian war of liberation which presents some wonderful staging effects. Wiffles takes the leading role in one of the funniest films that has ever been placed on the Cinema screen, there is a charming drama entitled "Anguished Hours," and finally we have the latest in the Tango line in a dance in which two of the foremost dancers at Home appear.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"HER DREADFUL SECRET."

In response to the repeated demands of the public the above "Star" film measuring 7,000 ft. in 6 parts will be again screened from to-night for one week only at the Imperial. There is no need to mention that this film drew record houses for fourteen days when it was first shown some months back. The central idea of the story is the condemnation of an innocent man to lifelong imprisonment by the most ingenious chain of circumstantial evidence that surely has been forged by the hands of Fate. The story is embodied in a series of poignantly dramatic scenes that march onward with an almost epic grandeur. The scenes depicting the wife and little girl of the condemned innocent man to be the witnesses of a foul murder and their belief of their husband and father to be the murderer, and his trial, in which he watches, from the dock, the slow machinery of the law devour his future life without his being able to lift a finger to stay the final blow, are realistically and pathetically brought before the eyes of the spectators.

THE OLYMPIA

THE LURE OF LONDON.

Commencing from to-night the Olympia, Picture Palace will put on the screen an exclusive right film entitled "The Lure of London" 4,000ft. long. It presents without precedent, a true portrayal of the life led by its inhabitants. The luxurious avenues of the wealthy, and the gloomy hovels of the poor are treated with exact truth. It is a plain story with scenes true in every detail. Imagination has not entered into their conception, because they are taken from real life. Bombay is not without its slum life and this film is sure to convey the truest idea of what wretchedness is.

The National Missionary Society has undertaken to start, on behalf of the Lutheran Churches, Missionary operations in the State of Rewah, Central India. No Europeans are permitted to hold land in the State, hence no European missionaries have been able to settle there.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (3) BEAT CYCLISTS B. V. R. (1).

This game in the second round of the above tournament was played off on the Oval on Friday, when before a large crowd of spectators the Volunteer Cyclists had to admit defeat to the Sherwood Foresters by the margin of two goals, the scores being equal share in attack—the Military doing most of the attacking during the initial period while after ends had been changed, the the attacking during the initial period while after ends had been changed, the Cyclists after a reshuffling of their forward line forced pace and kept up a well-sustained pressure, showing a greater inclination for a passing game than what they had done during the first period. It was a hard, not by any means a brilliant game, in which the defensive ranks on each side sedulously fed their forwards whenever they could get a short respite from defensive work, in which more than often instead of clean and tricky robbing by judicions play, they got, to use a rugger expression, "bottled up" and both attackers and defenders found it difficult to extricite themselves from a whistpool of movements and reckless stick work in which they had entangled themselves. Both the defensive ranks were more plodding than resourceful and knew how to stick to the ball. On occasions there were manifestations of exuberance of feelings in the heat of the fray, which, thanks to the close and strict supervision by Messrs. Ward and Simpson, did not develop into foul play, although there appeared to be always a probability, not a possibility, of their developing into a "rough-up." Without mentioning any particular instance it would be advisable to point it out in the interest of clean sport that "to play the ball and the man together" is an old trick and let us hope that referees of the stamp of Messrs. Ward and Simpson will not let such instances go unpunished, as being themselves old players they will be strict enough not to give any latitude to questionable tactics. You are not within your rights to play the ball if there is, owing to too close and undesirable proximity, any possibility of its being dangerous to your opponents—that is the ethics of sport. For example a back can not wait with the ball till a rushing forward is on him and then send it flying with a hard drive although there is nothing in the rules to prevent him from doing so. The Military played a very clean came, and so did most of their Volunteer confreres.

While on this subject it will not be altogether out of place to mention that the decisions on "knock-on" and penalty against a defender (especially inside the striking circle) require an amount of psychological introspection in view of the facts that—(a) in penalising for a knock-on, the referee has to satisfy himself that there has been a direct and intentional volitional activity (of motor or outcarrying nerves) by a player which has given him an undue advantage by either getting the ball ahead of himself or by giving directions to it and thus getting an advantage from a better position, secured by such misdirection; (b) and in case of penalising a defender in the striking circle when attacking forwards are within an ace of scoring, the umpire must refrain from putting the provisions of any rule into effect in cases where by so penalising or enforcing the operations of any rule, he would be giving an advantage to those who are guilty, of infringement of a rule, as by a temporary suspension of play at a critical juncture, the chances of scoring by an attacking team become more remote than would be the case if a case of "sticks" or a knock-on be overlooked. There may be difference of opinion on these points, but we submit them to the playing public and the referees for all that they are worth.

For the losing team, the backs were in great form, while the Military backs were a bit slow and shaky. The halves were very evenly matched and the greater part of the play was confined in this department. The Military forwards combined well and indulged in fine bouts, their wingmen Byford annd Carwood being particulary nippy and fast. Lieutenant Dobbie will do well to give up his polo style of playing with one hand as it would materially strengthen the striking power of the Sherwood Foresters. The change of positions of the Cyclists' forward had the desired effect as the line worked admirably with neat passes and clever dodges. Smythe was rather weak and fumbled many passes, but James, Templeton and Crammer showed great pace and combination during the second moiety, when they strained every nerve to get on equal terms and were rather unlucky in not scoring more than once.

THE PLAY.

The teams were eight minutes late in taking the field, owing to late arrival and a player having to remove from under their footwear leather knots, which had taken the place of bars. The Cyclists, who were facing the bandstand, assumed the upper hand at the start and Templeton gave W. James an opening, but Smythe collided and spoiled the advantage. But the pressure on the Colaba defence was neutralised by a "knock-on" against Belton, and at the other end a short corner was forced, but nothing came of it, Hildreth relieving and placing with Templeton. Neither team at this stage of the play were able to claim any permanent advantage, both teams sharing equally in attack and defence. Infringements of the rules were frequent, and short corners frequent enough to make the hearts of supporters of both teams glad. The front line of the Volunteer team were playing hard of the Volunteer team were playing hard. It was, however, only when the period was half through that the Colaba team settled to an incisive attack. In two minutes, a good piece of work saw Collins transfer to Lieutenant Dobbie, who gave Harrison, and the latter scored amidst great excitement.

Sherwood Foresters ..... One.
Cyclists, B. V. R. ..... Nil.

Collins was playing a great game with Lt. Dobbie, and an attack saw Byford, send across a lofty centre, but the defence were disadvantaged by a "knock-on," and the ensuing corner proved aborative. But soon, however Carwood sent in after a good run, and transferred to Harrison, but J. James pushed when Lt. Dobbie was about to shoot. Harrison took the "penalty bully" and scored.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Two.
Cyclists B. V. R. ..... Nil.

The Cyclists now attacked and their movements lacked cohesion and fumbled sometimes badly in the shooting circle. A few minutes before the close of the period a united movement by the Sherwood attack, ended in a third goal beni scored.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three.
Cyclists, B. V. R. ..... Nil.

The game therefrom became scraggy as the teams were getting excited and hit hard. When the whistle came for half time the score stood:—

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three.
Cyclists, B. V. R. ..... Nil.

On the restart play ruled up and down neither team being able to drive home their attack. Templeton came inside right, while James took the inside left's position and Smythe continued in his place. The change had a good effect as Templeton combined well at times with Cranmer, but Smythe was weak. He took a ball on the run once from Templeton, after the goalkeeper had been beaten, but could not send it into the net. The Sherwoods attacked and looked dangerous, but the relief saw Templeton place a well-timed pass to Cranmer, which produced no great advantage. Collins almost ran through at the other end, but the Cyclists were working hard. Both James tried from corners, which could not win through. Carwood of the Sherwoods made a run which carried the ball down the field, but the Cyclists returned to the attack and forced a corner, which like the one that followed a moment later, proved abortive. Smythe fumbled with a ball in the circle, and a short corner being conceded the attacking team, James drove for the goal, and Templeton catching the return scored with a rising shot.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three.
Cyclists, B. V. R. ..... One.

The Cyclists pressed with great spirit the larger part of the remaining eight minutes of the game, and James got a centre which he sent ridiculously wide. The subsequent inroads of the B. V. R. forwards could not turn a further point to advantage, and left the field beaten by three goals to one.

FINAL SCORE.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three.
Cyclists, B. V. R. ..... One.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Coombs, goal; Night and Booth, backs; Clarke, Denny and Brewill, halves; Byford, Lieutenant Dobbie, Collins, Harrison and Carwood, forwards.

Cyclists, B. V. R.:—Humphreys, goal, George and J. James, backs; Hildreth, Knight and Belton, halves; Templeton, W James, Smythe, Cranmer and Morris, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A., 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jhansi Railway Institutes play 2nd Dorsets (Poona).

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

FOUR HUNDRED DINERS LAST NIGHT.

Quite the pleasantest social re-unions in Bombay are the Friday guest-night dinners at the Taj Mahal Hotel. There, if anywhere, one is likely to meet friends passing through Bombay, to or from Europe; and on Friday nights particularly the large dining all of the Taj better deserves the appellation of the "Hall of all nations" than any other place in the world.

Last night nearly 400 people dined at the Taj Mahal Hotel and as usual an excellent repast, excellently served, was provided. Mr. R. D. Tata gave a private party in honour of the Prince and Princess de Broglie, and his other guests, included Prince Albert de Broglie, Madame Bouriat, Madame de Pommereau, Monsieur de Pommereau, Monsieur Champion, Comtesse de Serionne, Monsieur W. Berry, Madame Pontalis, Monsieur Pontalis, Lady Tata, Sir Dorab Tata, and Monsieur Barret.

Amongst others noticed dining at the Taj Mahal were Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Crown Prince and Princess of Kapurthala, Mr. Gordon Cable, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hunt, Captain Hardcastle and party, and, and the Austrian Consul.

IS IT LAISSEZ FAIRE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leader on "Laissez Faire" I shall feel much obliged if you will publish the following letter in your paper. India's great need, as you say, is Technical education, and you deplore the fact that very little is done in that direction. This I presume is in reference to the need of establishing new technical institutions or enlarging and improving those that already exist. In raising this itinerant cry it is always taken for granted that there is a considerable demand for technically trained men in our mills or workshops and that the employers are anxious to give employment to such men. This is emphatically not the case. Perhaps this statement may come as a surprise to many of your readers who are not in touch, either with the young men who have taken technical education here in India or abroad, or who are not well informed of the actual conditions prevailing at present in the industrial circles of India. With the so called 'pioneers of industries' in Bombay it has become a fashion to preach in public on the grave need of technical education, knowing all the while that, when the the time comes to put their doctrines into practice, they themselves are the first to disregard the just claims of the victims, who, under an impression created by the opinions of these irresponsible public men, the so-called pioneers of industries, received technical education in full hopes of getting a decent start in life and whose hopes have been prematurely shattered.

In making these statements I depend upon the mass of evidence that is in my possession and upon the woeful tales told to me by many disappointed young men. It would indeed be interesting if once for all this question were well thrashed out in public with the result, that the just grievances of these young men were redressed to some extent, if not entirely. I know of a number of Indian Government Technical Scholars, as well as others, who are to-day going from door to door of these people begging for a berth—some chance to prove what they can do after receiving technical training. For the present I shall only refer to the case of brilliant student, who, on obtaining the Government Technical Scholarships, achieved such success in England, that, when they finished their work they were the recipients of sterling praise from the members of the Morrison Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India in 1912. It would be appropriate if I give their opinion as it was worded. "The Indian Students as a class who have done best are the textile students and among these the Government Technical Scholars have done particularly well and have established a record of which any country might be proud."

But the most deplorable fact is that these very textile students, after finishing their brilliant careers "of which any country may be proud" have to go a-begging for a decent livelihood from months to month, and to meet with astounding refusals on the plea that the employers have no need of such 'highly' trained men. These are not hypothetical cases but concrete instances, in which such replies were actually given by men who are the loudest clamourers for technical education. It may happen that in old mills there may not be vacancies for them but what about those new mills under construction? There also the offers of these students to act as apprentices when the mills were completed were curtly treated and they themselves rudely turned back. One of the largest new mills would entertain applications from Parsis only, though all communities subscribed to the capital; and though there are Directors representing all the communities they allowed this sort of sectarian business to pass through without any protest. Why go to South Africa for a colour bar? May we know in the interest of textile students of other communities why their rightful claims should have been debarred?

This is the naked truth; that our local millowners and "bosses" do not want Indian technically trained men for any practical purposes but so long as it serves their purpose they indulge in high platitudes in the public. In the Dawson Committee's Report it is found that one of the heads of a leading local company frankly admitted that he had no faith in Indians The agent for that Company is the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

The Morrison Committee emphasised the need of obtaining a guarantee from businessmen to the effect that they would undertake to find employment for these young men. The recommendation of the Committee is this:—'It should we think, be possible for the Local Government to approach the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners Association, or other body representative of an industrial interest in the Province and say to them "if you will indicate to us the kind of men whom you want and whom you find difficulty in getting, we are prepared to spend money on training him up, on condition that you offer him a chance of employment upon his return." Unless some steps, as indicated above, are taken, a cry for technical education would be as useless as a cry in the wilderness; and any amount spent on showy institutions would be a reckless misuse of public money, and not only that it would be the wrecking of the lives of many a young man. We in Bombay want at present not more technical education but more sincerity in these pioneers of industries whose public spirit has been competely demoralised during Lord Sydenham's time.—Yours, etc.,

KAPILRAM VAKIL,

Bombay, Technical Laboratory.

April, 17.

CIVIL AND MILITARY LEAVE REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the necessary alterations in the Civil Service regulations consequent on the modifications recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the leave rules affecting military officers in civil employ, who, while under military rules spend part of their leave in India, will be issued shortly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 18, 1914.

THE SOLDIERS' CONSCIENCE.

In the whole course of the recent controversy in regard to the Army and service in Ulster nothing seems to us to exceed the folly of the Unionist leaders in raising the question of optional obedience as a right of the officer and the private soldier. There is no need to be surprised at Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith. They, as politicians living from hand to mouth, will say anything. They are prepared to adopt any notion one minute and to drop it the next. But one does not expect Mr. Balfour to play with edged tools in the same way as he did, apparently of set purpose, in his speech on April 2nd. Discussing the question of Army discipline, Mr. Balfour said it was obvious that officers and privates must obey the orders of the Government of the day, but that carried with it the obvious implication that the Government of the day should refrain from a political policy which compelled the individual soldier to ask himself whether what he was ordered to do was right or wrong in the light of his conscience. Mr. Balfour went on to elaborate the principle in relation to the various armies in the modern State, and got on to still more perilous ground. There were, he explained, three kinds of standing armies; the conscript army (to which he was opposed), the mercenary army, and the voluntary army. Mercenaries would, of course, do as they were told and carry out the work for which they were paid; but a voluntary army had the right to exercise its judgment. A Government must not require from the Army to do such things as would compel the individual officer or private, to act against his conscience. It was folly to say that to press this view was to undermine the discipline of the Army. When Mr. Balfour reached this point in his speech the following remarkable interchange occurred:—

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT.—Does that apply to Indian soldiers who are asked to fight on the frontier? (Cheers).

MR. BALFOUR.—Have I ever suggested that an Indian soldier has not got a conscience? (Cheers.).

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT.—It applies to Indian soldiers then?

MR. BALFOUR.—If the hon. gentleman wants to interrupt it would be more to the purpose if he would say which of my propositions he differs from. Which of the doctrines which I have, no doubt very imperfectly expounded,—because it is difficult to deal with these subtle questions with absolute accuracy,—which of the propositions I have laid down does he or anybody else differ from? I believe the case I have ventured to lay down certainly does not encourage indiscipline, and does not suggest that no soldier ought ever to be asked to deal with civil difficulties. I never suggested that. There are questions where it would be difficult to say where the line is to be drawn. (Ministerial cheers.) Of course, that is the whole point; that is absolutely the whole question, that is why I say it is a profound misfortune that these problems have been raised because you cannot lay down an absolute line.

A little later Mr. Balfour was asked from the Nationalist side: "What about Irish evictions? To which he replied that whenever men had consciences these questions might be forced upon them: the responsibility lay with the authorities who had brought the conditions into existence. From the Government side Mr. Balfour was answered by Mr. Herbert Samuel in a speech of damaging effect. There is no more agile and accomplished debater in the House than Mr. Balfour, but he is gloriously disregardful of facts and consistency. Hence for all his skill and philosophic interest, he comes off badly in an encounter with a speaker like Mr. Herbert Samuel, who knows all the facts has a brain which has never come under a cloud, and who refuses to be turned from the track he has marked out for himself. For once Mr. Balfour was moving on Mr. Bonar Law's level, and as a consequence his side suffered heavily.

However the immediate effect of Mr. Balfour's remarkable claim on behalf of the soldier in regard to the fortunes of the political battle of the moment are not the matter of chief concern. What matters is the attempt to interfere with a principle which is vital to a democratic constitution and one which, it might have been supposed, would have been accepted as readily and fully by the ex-leader of the so-called Constitutional party as by Liberals. Mr. Balfour's elaboration of his theory only serves to emphasise the danger of it to the State. He would leave the country at the complete mercy of the Army in times of political crisis, when the Army might happen to be in disagreement with a policy approved of by an overwhelming majority of the people. He makes no compromise. In his political system there might be election after election, there might be the most emphatic popular verdict by a referendum; but his dictum that the obligation on the soldier, to obey the orders of the Government of the day, carries with it the implication that the Government of the day must refrain from a policy which compels the soldier to ask his conscience whether he can morally obey, remains; with the result that a situation would be possible, as Mr. Balfour and his friends have made it possible to-day in Ulster, in which a small minority with the sympathy of the Army,—and not even the whole Army, for the sympathy of the superior ranks would suffice,—might defy indefinitely the will of the majority. It is one thing, as a matter of grace, to give officers domiciled in Ulster the option of not serving in Ulster in circumstances which might involve their being called upon to fire upon their own people, and to allow Afridis to withdraw from the Indian Army when their service would have required them to fight against their own tribesmen. But to lay down such a principle of optional obedience as Mr. Balfour has done is preposterous. It certainly could not be tolerated in India, and it is just as well perhaps that Mr. MacCallum Scott was able to extort from Mr. Balfour the admission that an Indian soldier also has a conscience, which he might claim to exercise if he came to learn that such a right belonged to his English comrade in arms. Indeed the further one follows Mr. Balfour's theory in its logical development, the more does the impossibility of its acceptance in any modern organised State become apparent. Why should the right of conscience and optional obedience belong to the soldier alone. Policemen perhaps, have consciences—sometimes! And Civil Servants may have consciences, for all one knows, upon which they have to trample in the performance of their duties. They, like the soldier, have agreed to serve the State on certain terms and to do its work, making no concern as to the State refraining from a political policy which would offend their consciences. And the soldier, like them, has no concern with the State which employs him, but to do the work which it calls upon him to do.

THE PRESS ACT.

Literature on the Indian Press Act which has already attained a considerable volume is growing apace. The appeal recently issued to the British public by Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn, which it may be remembered was signed by a number of influential persons including bishops, members of Parliament and even retired members of the Indian Civil Services, urging an immediate alteration in the law, has we understand served to draw serious attention to the abuses which have accompanied the operation of the Act. Yesterday we received by the mail a copy of "An Open Letter" to Lord Crewe by Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din, the Editor of "The Islamic Review" and "Muslim India" inviting the Secretary of State's notice to an aspect of the operation of the Press Act which has recently given rise to much agitation in the Mahomedan press in Northern India. Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din tells the story of the practical suppression of two small presses in the Punjab, which were solely devoted to publishing religious literature, by demanding a deposit of security under section 3, sub-section (2) of the Act. The circumstances which led to this action of the Punjab Government were fully reported in Indian papers at the time, but they may be briefly retold. The "Badr newspaper of Quadian published a letter headed "The Birth of Christ", in which the writer discussed the subject of the Immaculate Conception,—a thing which has been done over and over again by scientific and rationalist writers in Christian Europe. It is urged that,—although we think the wisdom or descretion of the editor in making room for a contribution which was likely to give offence rightly or wrongly, to Christian readers if he had any, may be questioned,—the subject was treated in serious and refined language from a rational and scientific standpoint. The other case concerns an article in the "Ahle-hadies", of which a translation is given. We have read it carefully and confess we have failed to discover anything that might reasonably cause offence to even the most bigoted Christian. History has shown that, of all controversies, those pertaining to religion have always been the bitterest. but, if we admit the legality and propriety of missionary proselytism, we must admit that these controversies are necessary. It all depends, of course, in what manner they are carried on. No reasonable man, be he Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan can possibly object to religious polemics, if they are conducted in a spirit of inquiry combined with respect for the faiths. So far as the "Ahle-Hadies" article is concerned, it seems to us that only a perverse mind could misconstrue its wording into any expression of "contempt" towards a rival faith. On the contrary, the tone of the article, which deals with the Atonement of Christ, makes it clear that the writer's attitude towards the subject he was discussing was a sincerely respectful one. Mr. Kamal-ud-Din, who contrasts this kind of writing with some which has emanated from Christian sources regarding Islam and Hinduism, predicts a grave danger if the provisions of the Press Act are extended by executive officers so as to be applicable to serious religious discussions. Such application is undoubtedly on interference with the religious liberty of the subject, and, if carried to its logical conclusion, it would in time make all missionary effort absolutely futile. It has already resulted in the suppression of a pamphlet by a Christian missionary dealing with an aspect of Mahomedanism,—an action that was forced on the Punjab Government by the protest of the Mahomedan Press against what naturally appeared to them to be an unfair discrimination. Apart however from religious controversies in the public press, the working of the Press Act has proved, as shown in numerous instances, a powerful weapon in the hands of executive officers in curbing the independence of newspapers, who for any reason find disfavour in their sight. We have over and over again shown, and the recent discussion in the Viceroy's Council brought out the fact clearly, that the "safeguards" promised by the Government have proved but frail reeds on which the press can lean, the existence of the Act being a constant temptation to the bureaucracy to use its provisions with haste or harshness. It is unnecessary to allude to the numerous prosecutions under the Act, which indisputably prove this marked tendency on the part of the Executive. In "The Comrade" case the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court actually complimented the appellant, Mr. Mahomed Ali, on his public spirit,—a significant commentary on the action of the Executive against him! Cases which are heard in the Mofussil do not always obtain the same wide publicity as those in the Presidency Towns, but not even the most obstinate apologist of the Press Act can with justification claim that it needs no modification whatever in the light of the abuses that within the last three years have been perpetrated in the name of the law.

Notes of the Day.

President Huerta's Discretion.

President Huerta has found discretion the better part of valour and has, perhaps wisely, decided not to risk the unpleasant complication, in the midst of his internal troubles, of an external onslaught. He is not, however, left entirely without honour, for he has claimed that his salute to the American flag shall be duly returned and this the American President has decided to concede, as Dr. Wilson can find no precedent for refusing it. It is impossible to avoid the reflection that the United States is as much to be congratulated on being relieved of the necessity of going to war with Mexico as President Huerta must be to know that the American Armada is to hold its hand, for, as we pointed out yesterday, armed intervention in Mexico, no matter what the ultimate result, would have involved the United States in a costly and troublesome business, which would have inevitably brought discredit on an administration which ought to stand for peace before everything. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory feature of the termination of the affair is that it defeats the desires of the big commercial interests and the jingoes of the Yellow Press, who, unlike President Wilson, are not inspired by a mistaken sense of morality, but a very real sense of their own material benefit.

The Mexican Question.

The Mexican question by the way is thoroughly examined by Dr. Thomas Baty in "The Contemporary Review" for April, which came to hand yesterday. Dr. Baty shows convincingly that the policy of the United States towards the Later-American States, especially towards Mexico, is wholly unjustifiable. He declares that armed intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico can at no time offer an inviting prospect. Britain, France and Spain found it too uninviting for them in 1858, when Lord George Russell stated that pacification "is more likely to follow a conduct studiously observant of the respect due to an independent nation, than to the results of an attempt to improve by foreign force the domestic institutions of Mexico" (British State Papers, Vol. 52, p. 367). Again, a blockade of the ports would be ineffectual. Britain and France tried it for eleven years in Argentina, against the Dictator Rosas, with the result that they had to come to terms with him in the end. The Custom-houses, of course, could be seized, but, as the revenues are pledged to European bond-holders, endless complications with foreign Powers would arise, without any particular damage being done to Huerta. Dr. Baty thinks it would be more profitable to maintain Carranza in his destructive, or, it may be, suicidal career along the borders. The April "Fortnightly," too, contains two articles on the same subject,—one by Mr. R. J. MacHugh and the other by Mr. J. Davenport Whelpley,—which are worthy of careful perusal at this juncture. Mr. Whelpley's contribution bears the title of "The Injustice of the War on Mexico." Apart from the injustice of it, however, such a war, according to this exceedingly competent observer, would be strenuously resisted by the Mexicans, subjecting the United States to a strain almost to the breaking-point.

Sir Edward Carson's Provocation.

Sir Edward Carson seems to have made up his mind that there shall be no compromise in Ulster. To those who have studied the impartial reports as to the actual numbers and the state of efficiency of the "rebel" Army in Ulster, there is something pathetic in his triumphant progress of inspection of his troops during the past few days. But he is not likely to increase the number of his sympathisers, either in Ireland or Britain, by the extravagant and provocative character of his speeches, which seems to be aimed at defeating the efforts for concilation which have emanated from the Unionist as well as the Liberal ranks in the House of Commons. He revives the discredited theory of an attempt by the Government deliberately to provoke a quarel in Ulster "in order to invoke the forces of the Crown to shoot down Ulstermen, and declares that he firmly believes it,—Lord Morley described it as a "Sinister Lallucination" and Mr. Churchill said it was a "hellish insinuation." He threatens the Government that any attempt to soerce Ulster,—which means resistance to the attempt of Ulster to coerce the State,—will involve a campaign lasting for years, he trails his coat as a Privy Councillor, and challenges the Government to arrest him. All this seems to indicate a fear that, without a good deal of fresh stirring-up of the Orange blood, the temperature of Ulster may become too cool for a rebellion. One wonders whether, when Sir Edward Carson tells his Volunteers "to be ready for any eventuality" he honestly believes that they are really fit for "any eventuality."

Imperial Citizenship.

It will be remembered that the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament in February last contained a brief reference to the intention of the Government to introduce an Imperial Naturalisation Bill in the current session. Although the text of the speech which stated that the Bill had been "prepared in consultation with the Governments of the Self-governing Dominions relating to British nationality, and providing for Imperial naturalisation," indicated that it would have no relation to India the hope was expressed in this country that such would be the case. This hope is finally extinguished by the terms of the Bill, introduced into the House of Lords on behalf of the Government by Lord Emmott, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on the 17th ultimo. The Bill which will be known as the "Imperial Naturalisation Bill," provides *inter alia*.

(1) that the Empire as a whole shall be the area in which a man must qualify by prior or future residence; and (2) that an alien naturalised in any part of the Empire shall be a British subject everywhere in the world, with all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject provided that (1) he satisfies a character test; (b) he has resided five years within the Empire, or has been for five years out of the last eight in the service of the Crown, (c) he declares his intention of continuing to reside within the Empire; and (d) he has an adequate knowledge of English or other official language.

The terms of the Bill make it obvious that it applies only to the Self-Governing Colonies and that the Crown Colonies and Dependencies are excluded from its application. Thus, it is clear that Empire citizenship, in its full significance will continue to be denied to Indians and other coloured races and nationalities within British territories. We fear the legalisation of this colour bar in the Empire as a whole, will not be conducive either to Imperial solidarity or to the progress and happiness of its component parts.

A Hungarian Doctor in India.

Sir Aurel Stein, the distinguished explorer and archaeologist, has just published a monograph entitled "In Memoriam: Theodore Duka (1825-1908)." This is a tribute of affection to the memory of a fellow-countryman who was at one time a member of the Medical Service in Bengal. Duka was Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling for some years, but very few people were aware of his adventurous share in the Hungarian War of 1848, and that it was as an exile that he found a home in England. While there, he joined St. George's Hospital, London, as a medical student, and later on secured a nomination to the Indian Medical Establishment. He came to Calcutta in 1854 and was shortly after placed in charge of Monghyr where he went through the strain of the Mutiny. Besides writing a biography of his fellow-countryman, the celebrated Tibetan scholar Csoma de Koros, he interested himself in Oriental studies, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of his country.

LONDON LETTER.

A HISTORIC WEEK-END.

THE ASQUITH TOUCH.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE REFERENDUM.

LORD MORLEY AND THE CRISIS.

Our London correspondent describes the events of the historic week-end that produced the dramatic change in the political situation and which brought the Government triumphant out of its difficulties. All parties had a through "shake-up," the leaders were frightened and the, "Asquith Touch" saved the Government.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Apr. 3.

A story familiar in the political clubs tells how a year or two ago, a member of the present Cabinet said: "We dig our own graves regularly once a week, and Bonar Law promptly fills them up for us." This is a delightful statement of fact never more strikingly illustrated than during the past few days. The end of last week saw the country in the condition of extraordinary excitement. Blunders of an almost incredible kind had been committed. Ministers had been false to their colleagues. According to a unanimous Tory Press, the Government was guilty of having engineered a monstrous conspiracy against Ulster and the King's peace, and of putting an impossible choice before the officers of the Army in Ireland. Sir Edward Carson was believed to be triumphant. Home Rule was dead. The Army had by means of a single move, saved the Empire and destroyed the Government. All we had to do was to keep as quiet as possible over the week-end (to interest ourselves, for example, in the University Boat Race, which was happening opportunely); the reward would fall to the patriotic opponents of this abominable Ministry, and the destinies of the Empire would be entrusted to "the cool firm hands of Mr. Bonar Law."

THE ASQUITH TOUCH.

After all, the British week-end as a political and social institution has its uses. Though our governing classes have ceased to attend church, they cannot escape the soothing influences of Sunday, with or without the additional solace of Boat Race Saturday. So Monday March 30th found everybody in a thoroughly chastened mood. A marvellous change had come over the temper of the House of Commons. "Did this mean," Mr. Balfour asked in the course of his speech yesterday, "that we are agreed?" And, candidly answering his own question, added, "No, it means we are frightened." That is, of course, the simple fact. All parties have had a thorough shake-up; all the leaders have had a wholesome fright. And the luck that seldom fails the Government has come to their aid once more. But is it, this time, so much luck and the ineptitude of their opponents as the parliamentary genius of the Prime Minister—the Asquith touch? It was known before the statement was made on Monday that Colonel Seely had ceased to be War Minister. That in itself did not matter much. If Colonel Seely went alone the Government would not be weakened. But, it was known also, the two senior military members of the Army Council—Sir John French and Sir John Spencer Ewart—were going also. How would their resignations affect the Government position with the Army? And then what about Lord Morley, jointly responsible by his own confession, for the "peccant paragraphs" of the Army Council's historic memorandum? Making full allowance for the sabbathical calm the outlook still looked black enough for the Government, when the Prime Minister, after announcing the resignations, added, with what is called his customary serene urbanity:—"Under the circumstances, after much consideration and with no little reluctance, I have felt it my duty, for a time at any rate, to assume the office of Secretary of State for War.'

THE RIGHT THING.

"The Prime Minister had done the right thing," said "The Times"; and so said the vast majority of the nation. "Mr. Asquith's appearance at the War Office", continues "The Times", "will have one invaluable result. We are sure it will allay apprehension in the Army and restore the confidence of all ranks." Moreover, the Prime Minister has resumed control (that is the Unionist way of putting it) with "signal and courageous completeness." This is the commonsense view of the matter, and it was generously emphassed on the following day by an orator who is not always fair to his opponents. Lord Curzon said:—

I think the decision of the Prime Minister to throw himself into the breach and assume charge at the War Office does Mr. Asquith nothing but honour. I am not going to take still less that he would to avoid the troubles the cheap and unworthy line of saying, that Mr. Asquith could not find among his colleagues any one whom he could trust to fill the office; of an election in this or that part of the country. Personally, I regard his assumption of the burden as a public-spirited act on his part. At the same time, I think it was a very wise step, strategically, both as covering up the final resignation of Colonel Seely and as helping to mask the blunders—the almost incredible blunders—of his colleagues and himself. I regard his appointment at the War Office as a positive advantage, because it will put an end to the atmosphere of mystery, contradiction, and intrigue which has for weeks and months prevailed in that Office.

Lord Curzon's tribute came with all the greater effect because the "cheap and unworthy line," had already been taken by Mr. Bonar Law, while the ludicrous cry that Mr. Asquith was running away was taken up by the "Daily Mail" (which does not necessrily echo its more impressive brother of Printing-House Square) and by the "Pall Mall Gazette", Mr. Garvin being for the moment in a condition of a pathetic bankruptcy. One may, however, hazard the assertion that in an affair of this kind, the average elector is quite capable of forming his own opinion without the aid of hysterical newspapers. Mr. Asquith as the holder of a second Cabinet office, must of course seek re-election. He is for the time being out of the House, devoting his Easter holiday to a not very laborious campaign in East Fife. The Opposition is in a dilemma as regards the by-election. If the Prime Minister is opposed his majority might be materially increased,—for everybody recognises that his personal prestige is higher than ever. If on the other hand he is allowed the luxury of an unopposed return, as at present seems practically certain, the Tories must be prepared for the taunt that they dare not put to the proof their accusation as to the Government's plot against Ulster, the unreality of the Home Rule issue, and the widespread popular resentment against the Insurance Act. Mr Asquith's journey to Scotland has inevitably been made the occasion of a Liberal demonstration, and this, oddly enough, the Opposition Press affects to regard as provocative. As if human nature were equal, in existing circumstances, to the neglect of so flagrant an opportunity! This morning Mr. Asquith had a great send-off at King's Cross Station, and the Tories are in amusing distress about it.

STILL THE REFERENDUM.

True it is that the Government is not out of its troubles. The fate of the Home Rule Bill has still to be decided; and although Mr. Dillon has been saying that for the first time in 30 years the question is being reasonably debated, the practical difficulties are almost as great as ever. Not quite so great, however, for we are back again amid proposals of Devolution and Federalism, the latest from the Government side being that made by Sir Edward Grey,—the passage of the Bill to be followed immediately by a general election, so that Home Rule would not be enforced without a specific mandate from the electorate. The Foreign Secretary is, obviously, the right man to come forward at a time like the present with a revised offer. He commands a kind of religious respect, but his proposal has not met with much respect from the Unionist leaders and Press. Mr. Balfour yesterday, in a particularly interesting speech, scoffed at the Grey expedient. To pass the Bill and then ask the electors what they thought of it would be, he declared, alike cruel to the Nationalists and monstrous as regards Ulster. Mr. Balfour is still arguing for the Referendum, and yet he appears to have overlooked the central fact of the Referendum,—that it is precisely a means of referring to the electorate a measure which has already been threshed out in the legislature. You cannot have a referendum on an abstract principle; it must be upon proposals upon legislative form. Hence the absurdity of "The Times" comment on Mr. Balfour's speech:—

Mr. Balfour yesterday lent his powerful support to the Referendum proposal. He urged that, however much opinions may vary about the general expediency of a Referendum, it is a method of ascertaining the popular will very specially suited to the Home Rule issue. In any case, the demand for an appeal to the people is entirely legitimate, eminently constitutional, and, since the Government lay such stress on the word just now, wholly "democratic." Sir Edward Grey has met it with an offer of a General Election after the Home Rule Bill is on the Statute-book. Mr. Balfour tore the offer to shreds, and it deserved no better fate. Can there be a more undemocratic or a more unconstitutional proceeding than to pass a Bill first and then to ask the constituencies to decide its fate afterwards? And what must be the effect upon Ireland of such a policy? On the one hand, it puts the Nationalists of the South and West in the position of receiving the gift of Home Rule with the proviso that it may be withdrawn in a few weeks. On the other hand, it takes Ulster out of the Union, if only for a time, and that is a step which the Covenanters have sworn to resist. No more clumsy or provocative solution could be devised. It must inevitably lead to strife.

This passage was written evidently by a man who has not informed himself as to the actual and ordinary working of the Referendum, and it is open to several answers. The first and most obvious is, that quite apart from the form of the appeal which is certain to be made to the country before any form of self-government is established in Ireland, it is the people of Ireland, and not the electorate of Great Britain, who will decide the issue. One point more in this connection. The chastened temper of the House found expression in many speeches tending to a settlement by consent; but the atmosphere at any moment was such that a challenging speech was sure of immediate response. Ulster members insisted upon the perpetual exclusion of the province. Mr. Dillon declared that any Nationalist member who inclined towards Devolution would be instantly repudiated by his constitutents. And Mr. Balfour, who, of all men, might now have been deemed favourable to a speedy settlement of Ireland, deliberately set himself to rebuild the crumbling obstacles in the path of conciliation.

LORD MORLEY SURVIVES.

A Minister of the Crown, Lord Morley has been reminding us, is naturally expected to explain his resignation, but it is a new thing to demand from him a statement as to why he has not resigned. Lord Morley can parry a stroke as neatly as any one when it comes to the point. All the same he could not explain quite adequately why Colonel Seely alone should be permitted to suffer for the breach of Cabinet etiquette. Lord Curzon, —never happier than when he is furnishing Lord Morley with an opportunity—invited a statement during the restored calm of the already famous Monday afternoon. Lord Morley was candour itself. He explained once again the circumstances in which "the peccant paragraphs" had been drawn up and agreed upon by Colonel Seely and himself. Whereupon Lord Curzon inquired, with his best manner, how it was that, the War Minister having gone, the House of Lords still had the happiness of seeing Lord Morley still in charge of the Government bench. He was advised to restrain his curiosity until the following day, when he again challenged Lord Morley,—this time in a longer speech of the genuine Curzonian cleverness and spirited invective. Lord Morley, replying, said that Colonel Seely had resigned finally "in order that it might not even appear that any Minister of the Crown had made a bargain." For the rest, Lord Morley explained that, while he shared, to the full, responsibility for the added paragraphs of the so-called Gough Treaty, he was wholly unaware of General Gough's letter demanding an exact interpretation of the conditions. He left now Lord Curzon and his friends to supply their own explanation of his continued presence in the Cabinet, adding, as he sat down: "What I have said is not very interesting; I am not sure that it is very important; but it is quite true." This last affirmative, unfortunately, has become essential in the case of an official or personal statement in Parliament. The outsider may safely conclude that Lord Morley's resignation was avoided for more than one evident reason. The Government cannot afford to lose his services as leader in the Lords or the weight of his atuhority or the attractiveness, to all parties, of his personality. Moreover, Lord Morley is an old man—in his 76th year. In any case he must be very close to the hour of withdrawal from active political life; and it would be against the wishes of friends and opponents alike that his farewell should be said in circumstances discordant with the dignity and honour which should attend the close of a fine career.

THE ARMY ISSUE.

There remains the question of the Army and its relation to the executive power. Throughout the week the Government has been heckled on the question of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland and his generals. What exactly did Sir Arthur Paget say and do? Was he acting on his own initiative? Was the "choice" offered by him to the brigadiers passed on to the subordinate officers? These and many other awkward queries were thrown at the unfortunate Mr. McKenna, upon whom has fallen the task of leading the House of Commons since the withdrawal of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey both being out of the way. Mr. McKenna is a poor hand at the parliamentary game, and members must have found themselves lamenting the absence of the Premier-War-Minister. The Opposition contend that the issue of the Army versus Parliament, or versus the nation is deliberately false and misleading: for, we are told "not one single order, good, bad or indifferent, has been disobeyed by the Army since the beginning of the intrigue." That may well be true, and yet it need not imply that the Government is actually responsible for raising the question which ought never to have been asked. It remains to be seen whether the whole truth will be ferreted out. So far, the evidence points to the conclusion that the affair of the Curragh was pacificated, not by the action of the Government, but by the maturing of a carefully laid plot in the Army itself. The Government, says the Military Correspondent of "The Times," dare not make Sir Arthur Paget the scapegoat, "because both he and they know too much." Suppose that to be true; and it is hardly conceivable that the full story of the affair would not reveal grave misdemeanours on both sides—it seems practically certain that in the event of an election fought while the affair is fresh in the public memory, the verdict of the electorate would not be overwhelmingly in favour of the Government, once more miraculously saved from the penalty of its own folly.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

FOREIGN.

Captain Money, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles officiates as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, vice Lieut.-Col. Rose granted four months' leave.

Capt. D. M. Field on return from leave is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

Major S. G. Knox officiates as Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Capt. F. L. Dyer, 93rd Infantry, is placed on special duty with Turco-Persian Frontier Commission.

Lieut. G. B. Walker, 31st Punjabis is selected as probationer in the Political Department and placed under the order of the U. P. Government.

Messrs. W. Smith and C. S. Anderson are appointed acting Consuls for Austria-Hungary at Rangoon and Karachi respectively.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Col. M. Stevens officiates in the 2nd grade of Cantonment Magistrate, vice Lieut.-Col. Raitt on leave.

The following Captains of the Indian Medical Service are promoted to be Major;—J. A. Murray, F. P. Mackie, F. P. Connor, H. Ernslie Smith, H. R. Datton, H. G. S. Webb, W. W. Jeudwine, T. C. H. Young, N. C. Brown, W. J. Collinson and H. M. H. Melhuish.

Majors Pabologus, 25th Punjabis, and Tristram, 125th Rifles and Captain Vaughan Sawyer, 63rd Infantry, retire from service

HOME.

Mr. W. H. Dawson resigns the Civil Service.

Major E. O. Thurston, I.M.S., officiates as professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Lieut.-Col. Bird I.M.S., granted six months' leave.

Captains Richardson, 105th Infantry, and Lethbredge, 54th Sikhs, and Mullaly 9th Rifles and Lieutenants Smythe, 5th Cavalry, Lake 127th Baluchis, Campbell, 31st Mountain Battery and Malet, 38th Dogras, are employed in the Burma Military police.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

It is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-30 p.m., on Friday, the 29th May. Applications for presentation should be made to the Military Secretary on or before the 22nd May.

SIR E. CARSON AND HOME RULE.

"A CAMPAIGN TO LAST YEARS.'

"WILL NOT BE GOVERNED BY DUBLIN PARLIAMENT."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Edward Carson received an ovation at a review of volunteers at Garvagh. He told the Government that on the day they passed the Home Rule Bill and attempted to coerce Ulster, they would enter on a campaign which would last years.

The Government might destroy him but they could never compel him to be governed by a Dublin Parliament controlled by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

SIR E. CARSON'S CHALLENGE TO ARREST HIM.

ALLEGATIONS OF A PLOT TO PROVOKE QUARREL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

Sir Edward Carson yesterday opened the drill-hall at Limavady.

He said that he firmly believed that the Government meant a few weeks ago to provoke a quarrel in order to invoke the forces of the Crown to shoot down the Ulstermen. He stated with all his responsibility as a Privy Councillor that if it was true, a more wicked and more damnable plot against the liberties of the people had never been conceived.

Sir Edward Carson proceeded to charge the Government with cowardice and infamy and challenged it to arrest him.

In conclusion, he bade the volunteers to be ready for any eventuality.

BRITISH NAVY.

TENDERS FOR TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for two battleships of the 1914-15 programme, the earliest for many years. The ships are to be ready in October, 1916.

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, April 17.

The British Mediterranaen Fleet will pay a visit to Trieste, Pola and Fiume at the beginning of May

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

ITALIAN COLUMN ATTACKED BY REBELS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BENGHAZI, April 17.

An Italian column of infantry, cavalry and artillery was attacked by two thousand rebels at Gendebia. The rebels lost heavily. The Italian casualties were six killed and 28 wounded.

ALBANIAN BLOCKADE.

LANDING OF 300 GREEK VOLUNTEERS AT DURAZZO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURAZZO, April 17.

The Government has received the news that three hundred Greek volunteers have landed at Santa Quaranta, in spite of the blockade.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

PORTE'S SELECTION OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

The Porte has selected a Dutchman, M. Nesterlang, and a Norwegian, Colonel Hoff, to vll the posts of the Inspectors-General of the Eastern Provinces of Asia Minor.

SENTENCED EGYPTIAN OFFICER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.

The impression prevails here that Aziz Ali will be pardoned.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

EXCHANGE OF SALUTES AGREED TO.

FRENCH AND GERMAN PACIFIC INFLUENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

It is authoritatively stated that the only point remaining is the number of guns to be fired in the salute. The officials consider that the crisis is ended and hint that the salute will be acknowledged, pointing out that salutes have always been acknowledged in similar disputes in the past. An acknowledgment will in no way constitute the recognition of President Huerta's Government. It transpires that President Huerta attached a condition that the American ships shall salute and acknowledge the Mexicans' salute.

NEW YORK, April 17.

The battleship Louisiana has left for Tampico.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Government may retain the increased naval forces off the coast of Mexico after the desired salute has been fired.

FRENCH AND GERMAN AMBASSADORS' INFLUENCE.

LONDON, April 17.

It is understood that the French and German Ambassadors played an important part in inducing President Huerta to yield.

President Wilson, receiving correspondents, said there was no precedent for refusing to return the salute; therefore President Huerta's offer must be accepted. No orders had yet been issued for the recall of the fleets, since the date of the salute had not been fixed. He hoped it would not be necessary to submit a message to the Congress on the subject.

President Wilson was not in favour of a pacific blockade, because it would merely shut off the trade. He might say something on the subject of the blockade and the neutral nations after the saluto had been fired.

THE SURRENDER OF TORREON.

PART PLAYED BY BRITISH CONSUL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ELPASO, April 17.

Mr. Cummins, the British Consul at Gomez Palacio, has arrived here. He confirms the report that General Villa used threats to compel him to go to Torreon. Mr. Cummins will report the matter to the British Embassy.

Last week Mr. Cummins, under strong pressure from General Villa, went to Torreon to demand the surrender of the town. Mr. Cummins performed the mission under protest. When returning to the rebel lines he was subjected to a rifle fire. The United States official report said that Mr. Cummins carried the British flag, and that when he returned General Villa embraced and thanked him.

JAPANESE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

MINORITY IN LOWER HOUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TOKIO, April 16.

The Cabinet was installed to-day. Count Okuma is Premier and Home Minister; Baron Tako, Foreign Minister; M. Watatsuki, Finance Minister; Admiral Koshiro, Minister for Navy; and General Oka, War Minister. The Cabinet is well supported by the press but has a minority in the Lower House. A dissolution is probable.

400 HINDU IMMIGRANTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALL TO BE REFUSED A LANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VICTORIA, (B.C.) April 17.

It is reported that the Komagata Maru has sailed from Shanghai for Victoria with 400 Hindus on board, seeking entry into British Columbia.

All will be refused a landing under an order in council excluding Asiatic artisans and labourers. The vessel is said to be under charter to a wealthy East Indian, Curdit Singh.

SUFFRAGETTES STILL MERCILESS.

YARMOUTH PIER PAVILION BURNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

Suffragettes have burned the Britannia pier pavilion at Yarmouth. The damage is estimated at between £15,000 and £20,000.

A postcard was found bearing the inscription: "McKenna nearly killed Mrs. Pankhurst. We cannot show mercy until women are enfranchised."

THE KING OR POPE?

QUESTION OF TOAST-LIST PRECEDENCE.

INCIDENT AT MANITOBA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WINNIPEG, April 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and other prominent citizens refused to attend a Roman Catholic banquet last evening, maintaining that their attitude was due to the fact that the Pope would precede the King on the toast-list.

The incident has aroused widespread indignation and the situation was all the more strained when it became known, that the anthem was sung before the toast of the Pope, while the toast of the King was entirely omitted.

Archbishop Langevin said, that Catholics were most loyal to King George who had struck out the insulting words "our faith" from she Coronation oath.

Bishop Fallon declared, that it was late in the day to teach Catholics a lesson in loyalty, while Sir Edward Carson was drilling to drive the Empire to irremediable ruin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FINANCE.

BIG RAILWAY LOAN APPLIED FOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, April 17.

The Common Minister of Finance has applied to a syndicate of German banks for a loan of 400,000,000 kronen to cover railway expenditure in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An instalment of 60,000,000 kronen is issuable now at 96, interest being paid at rate of 5 per cent. Large Austrian and Hungarian issues have necessitated a higher interest.

FIRE IN NEW YORK DWELLING HOUSE.

FOURTEEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, April 17.

Fourteen people were killed and many injured in a tenement house fire here today.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

GAINS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE PARTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

The progress of the Swedish elections shows steady gains for the national defence party.

ENGLISH RACING.

BETTING ON CITY AND SUBURBAN AND DERBY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

City and Suburban: Wrack 15 to 2: Sun Yat 8 to 1 offered after 9 to 1 had been taken: Drinmore 10 to 1 offered after 100 to 9 had been taken: Maiden Erlegh 100 to 9: Thistlettan 100 to 7: Aghdoe 25 to 1: Derby: Tetrarch 5 to 2 offered after 3 to 1 had been taken.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

CELTIC BEAT HIBERNIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

In the replayed final tie of the Scottish Cup, the Celtic beat the Hibernians by four goals to one at Glasgow.

Official and Personal.

Enquiries at Viceregal Lodge yesterday evening elicit Lady Duboulay is progressing favourably and the doctor hopes to set her ankle right. It transpires that after the accident the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, was of the greatest assistance in rendering first aid and she also promptly called in medical aid and did all she could for the patient.

The Commander-in-Chief after spending several days at Rawalpindi left on Thursday for Nowshera.

Mr. D. Donald has been confirmed as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Punjab.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that the Rev. Hildersley, late Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, has been appointed to the living of Wigton, Huntingdonshire.

It is announced that in consequence of the approaching departure on leave of the Honourable Mr. Claude H. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a temporary Member of the Council of Bombay Presidency under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

STUDENTS AND SAMITIS.

NOTABLE EVIDENCE AT FARIDPORE.

MASKED LADS COMMIT DACOITIES.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT A MAGISTRATE.

SAMITI MEMBERS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Remarkable evidence was given at Friday's hearing of this case by Tarapad Sen, pleader, to the effect that the accused Rajandra had made a statement to him that about two years and a half ago a samity was started at Madaripur, of which the accused and some other students of the local school were members.

This was a branch of the main association at Faridpore which had three other branches in that district. The members of the Madaripur samity, said witness committeed the Gopalpur and Kawakur dacoities.

Further evidence related to an attempt to shoot Mr. Donovan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate. who tried a telegraph forgery case in which Kaliprosad, the leader of the Khilia branch of the Faridpur association was the accused.

The accused Rusic Serkar came to Madaripur with a revolver to shoot the magistrate but he was sent to Dacca by the Madaripu leader.

A second attempt was made to shoot the magistrate which miscarried as he was then absent from head-quarters.

Some members of the samity said witness were now studying in France, America, Japan and Australia.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Very sensational evidence was recorded in the Faridpur conspiracy case which is now being tried by Mr. MacNair, Joint Magistrate of Faridpur. Babu Tara Prosad Sen, a leading pleader of Madaripur, Chairman of the local Municipality, and a member of the Madaripur High English School, deposed that he was on intimate terms with the accused Rajendra Sarkar. In October last he heard rumours that some boys of the Madaripur School were implicated in the Gopalpur and Kowakuri political dacoity cases, and in consequence he asked Rajendra to speak the truth. Rajendra made a lengthy statement which was recorded by the witness. In that statement Rajendra said:—About two and a half years ago Purna Das (accused), a former student of the Madaripur School, got Baman (accused) to start a Hari Sabha at Baman's house at Madaripur. Its frequenters were mostly schoolboys, and it met every Sunday to sing songs and hear essays. Subsequently Purna Das re-visited Madaripur and initiated Baman into a samity and the latter initiated many others. In December, 1912, Rajendra one day saw several swords, daggers, and revolvers in a loft in his own house. He told Baman and Rasa Ranjan about the weapons, besides telling Baman's father next day. Baman told Rajendra that Rasik Sarkar was waiting with a revolver under the bridge to shoot, Rajendra and that Rajendra's only way of escape was to become a member of the samity. Rajendra agreed and Baman administered the vow which was taken after touching the gita, copper and tulsi leaves. Baman and Rasa Ranjan told Rajendra that Purna Das was the leader of the samity and its object was to commit dacoities for the good of the country.

PREPARING FOR THE DACOITY.

Rasa Ranjan picked out a house at Gopalpur as suitable for dacoity. Purna Das came to Madaripur and himself saw and approved it. Purna Das brought Ehutosh Rasik, Sarkar and others with several revolvers from Calcutta. Swords and daggers had also been procured. Masks were prepared out of old cloths. On the night of the dacoity the party assembled at Madaripur. It consisted of several boys of the Madaripur High Engish School and some others of Madaripur and a few from other places. They started off in batches. Rajendra did not go to the dacoity but next day Baman and Rasa Ranjan told him that the ornaments and weapons had been taken to Khoerbhanga and the cash to Calcutta. Of the accused Bijoy was the leader of the samity in Ketalipara, Monorajan in Kheerbhanga, Kali Prasad in Khalia, Baman in Madaripur and Purna Das for the whole of the Faridpur district.

Soon after the Gopalpur dacoity a boy named Brajendra came with a revolver from Calcutta to shoot Binode Lal Ghose, Secretary of the Madaripur School, who was thought to have said something to the police against some boy. Rajendra however has a liking for Binode and managed to dissuade Brojendra.

A SECOND DACOITY.

The Kawakuri dacoity was arranged for by the accused Santosh and Priya Nath Dutt. Bottles were procured as usual for torches but new cloth was taken from Rajendra's own shops for masks and haversacks as it was known that the Dhobi mark on a mask had given the police a clue in the Gopalpur dacoity. Two consultations were held in Rajendra's house. Dacoits to the number of 20 assembled in Rajendra's house on the night of the dacoity. The weapons had been concealed at Mustafapur for them to pick up on their way to Kawakuri. These included a gun. Rajendra did not go to the dacoity but he saw the dacoits start. The next morning he was told about the dacoity. He learnt that the dacoits had to make their way through mud and water and had not managed to reach Madaripur till after day-light and that Priya Nath Chakravarty had been seen carrying the gun as he returned. He also learnt that the weapon and ornaments had been taken to Kendua. Subsequently Priya Nath Dutt took the ornaments to Calcutta.

PROPOSAL TO SHOOT A SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

There was the telegraph forgery case against Kali Prasad. It was tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Donovan. One day, Rasik Sarkar came to Madaripur from Kendua and asked for Suresh Chaudhury's revolver in order to shoot the Sub-Divisional officer while he sat in Court trying the case. Baman, however, thought the murder of a European impolitic and sent Rasik away to Dacca. Then during the last Pujas Haridas came to Kendua and thence with a revolver to Madaripur to shoot Mr. Donovan and Inspector Aswini Babu. Both officers however were absent from headquarters, so Haridas departed.

Rajendra's statement closed with the remark that some members of the samity were now studying in France, America, Japan and Australia and that remittances were being made to them, that the account was kept by Jatin Chatterji in Calcutta and that Rajendra had been told by Rasa Ranjan that the latter had seen the account and that it showed a total of about Rs. 50,000.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS FORGERY CASE.

EXHIBITS ALTERED WHILE IN COURTS' CUSTODY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 17.

Mr. J. S. Hopper, Manager, Reuter's Telegram Co., has filed a complaint of forgery on behalf of the Company, against one Yeshant, a former peon in their employ, two Marwari merchants and, James and Walter D'Silva, all of Karachi. James D'Silva is alleged to be an employee of the Griffith's, Telegram Co. and Walter, his brother, is an ex-employee of Messrs. Crements, Robson and Co.

The Complainant alleges that the D'Silva brothers "got at" the accused peon and took from him on two separate dates coded American cables addressed to Reuter's office, Karachi, giving the latest New York cotton prices. These telegrams, it is alleged, were altered by the latter accused in such a manner as to give a wrong series of cotton prices.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the object of the accused was twofold—first, that the D'Silvas desired to benefit the priffiths Telegram Company by copying for them the correct cabled information leaving Reuter's Company behind with incorrect quotations. Moreover, the prosecution say that in Calcutta and other places there is a gamble on the last figure of the total of the coded quotations received. Thus the Marwari accused and the brothers D'Silva, it is alleged, by getting the original correct Reuter's telegrams before altering them, were informed exactly as to the last figure of the total and were enabled to bet with certainty.

The case proceeded first before Mr. Cumming, the City Magistrate, but on his transfer the accused claimed to be tried *de novo*.

For the first hearing of this trial Mr. Hardless, Government, Handwriting Expert, was summoned from Calcutta by the complainants to prove that the forgeries in the two telegrams were in the handwriting of the D'Silvas. Some sensation was caused in Court yesterday at the new hearing before Mr. W. N. Richardson by the discovery that these exhibits while in Court's custody, had been altered once again. Photographs had been taken of them on the complainants' behalf last Wednesday week. The prosecution now contend that these photos should be treated as evidence, seeing that the originals are legally speaking destroyed.

The latter point is reserved for argument.

Mr. Hardless has meanwhile given evidence that in his opinion the present alterations are the handiwork of either of the accused or of one Julius D'Silva whose handwriting he observed in a letter book found at the bungalow of the two D'Silva Brothers and exhibited in Court.

Mr. F. J. De Verteuil, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Ghulab Rai, conducts the prosecution. The two Marwari merchants are defended by Mr. R. G. Mani, Barrister, the peon by Mr. Kikla, pleader, and the Brothers D'Silva by Messrs. Lalchand and Wadhumal Godharam, pleaders.

It is understood that a departmental enquiry is being held regarding the tampering, with the exhibits while in Court's custody.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 17.

It is understood that Major Donald Smith's scheme for sending a representative team of Indian Volunteers to compete at the Rifle meeting at Bisley this year, has not planned out well enough and the committee has had to content itself with selecting only eight men from the Volunteer Corps which have subscribed to the fund. Therefore Bangalore and Madras will not be represented. The men selected by the committee are Rushton, Briggs, and Paul, of the Kolar Gold Fields, Darby of the 2nd M. and S. M. Railway, McCready, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cook, of the G. I. P. Railway, Mayes, of the 1st Calcutta Volunteers and Lieutenant Reynolds, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. These will be supplemented by Volunteers who will be in England during the Bisley meeting and who have expressed their willingness to shoot with the team without wishing to be of any expenses to the committee. Among them two names mentioned from this side are those of Colonel Ward and Major Broch, of the Nilgiri Rifles.

ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY.

THROUGH RUSSIA TO THE GULF.

AMERICAN TRAVELLER IN BOMBAY.

A young American, who is now in Bombay, has just completed a most adventurous journey overland from St. Petersburg to Busra, in the Persian Gulf. His name is P. H. Chadbourn, of Boston, U.S.A., and he is 24 years of age.

After a walking tour in the manufacturing and colliery districts of England, he went to St. Petersburg, having previously purchased a 15-foot Canadian canoe from a Thames boatman. His idea was to journey in the little craft to the Caspian Sea, a distance of 2,400 miles, a feat never previously dreamt of.

To an "Advocate" representative he gave an interesting description of his wanderings.

After a trip to Finland he paddled by way of the Neva River to Lake Ladoga, reaching Lake Onega through the Wolkoff and Svir rivers. At nights he drew his tiny craft ashore, and slept in it. It appealed vastly to his romantic nature to sit beside his camp fire and watch the rafts floating down the river with bonfires in the centre, the raft-men sitting round, singing river songs. By dint of necessity he picked up a smattering of the half-Russian half-patois used on river, and was most hospitably received and entertained every-where he went.

The daring canoeist made his way past the desolate desert land to Rebinsky, and reached the Volga. Past Yaroslavo and Kastroma he made his way to Nijni Novgorod, which, he professed, disappointed him. After a rail trip to Moscow, he resumed his journey. The nights were getting very cold and uncomfortable, and the peasants were preparing for the iron grip of winter.

HIS CANOE FOUNDERS.

When he had covered some 1,200 miles of his journey, he was overtaken by a gale in mid-stream. He kept on his course too long, and the waves became too high to allow him to turn and make for the shore. To add to his discomfort, the canoe began to leak in an alarming manner, and the rain descended in sheets, accompanied by a high wind. In this predicament he espied an approaching tug, towing a line of barges. By great good luck he was able to board the last boat and his own little vessel foundered under his feet. The surprise of the be-whiskered skipper of the tug can be imagined, when, passing out of the rain-storm, he beheld a shivering stranger gesticulating in the barge, having seemingly dropped from the clouds.

That night the nomad spent in the rude hut of a riparian peasant. The walls and roof of the hut were papered with old brittle newspapers, and after a time the ear of the stranger detected what appeared to be the ticking of a thousand watches. Closer examination showed the presence of numberless hordes of particularly active fleas!

STEERAGE SCENES.

Having lost his canoe he went by steamer to Kazan, the old Tartar city, and then by steerage down the Volga to Astrakhan. To those who are accustomed to comfortable travelling in Indian waters, steerage in the Caspian Sea would be a revelation. A motley collection of inhabitants from Bokhara, Merv, nomads from the Kirghiz Stepps, Persians, Dargistanese and Caucasians, made up the young American's fellow-passengers. The scene in the forward steerage department when a storm was encountered was indescribable, men, women and children lying distraught and groaning in heaps on the floor. Mr. Chadbourne, by elementary remedies, somewhat eased their sufferings, and was hailed as the American doctor. In such high esteem was he held that he was entertained at a Persian banquet at Petrovsk.

From Baku the wanderer went to Tiflis, travelling fourth class with pilgrims. From the latter town, however, he traversed the Caucasian range to the garrison town of Vladikafkas, in company with a Russian General and Cossack escort. He returned to Wifes (where no less than 120 languages are spoken in the city) and hurried southward, past Erivan, skirting Mount Ararat, of Biblical fame, to Julfa, on the Aras River. From here he commenced his 1,000 mile trip on horse-back.

RUSSIA'S MAILED FIST.

Once past the Russian border into Persia, he had ample opportunity of studying the effects of Russian influence. From an ethical standpoint their policy cannot be condoned, but from the point of view of expediency it is justified. The evidence of centuries has shown that no-one can rob a Persian like a Persian. The Muscovites came in with the mailed fist, the knout, the gallows, and the rifle, and the result is that for the first time for generations the roads are open to trade and comparatively safe, and the fruits of the peasant's labour have some chance of reverting to peasant hands.

The wanderer found Persia and Mesopotamia for the most part very bare and desert—like. He visited Urumia, and Souj Bulak, and joined a caravan of Mosulese merchants for a trip across Kurdistan. Incidentally he was the means to saving it from falling into the hands of Kurdish marauders. A detachment of Cossacks had been despatched to Souj Bulak to intimidate the Kurds, with the result that the Kurd fears and hates the sight of a Cossack. It is necessary to explain this in view of what followed.

ATTACKED BY KURDS.

One day, while coming through a deep ravine, with barren, snow-capped mountains on either side, the caravan passed ahead of Mr. Chadbourn, while he stopped to get food from his pack-horse. Presently he heard the crackle of rifle shots, and though carrying no fire-arm he galloped ahead to ascertain the trouble. His companions were huddled together panic-stricken, while ahead was a body of mounted and armed Kurds. Mr. Chadbourn was riding in Cossack costume, with the high hat and long coat of goat's wool. The Kurds took one look and disappeared over the range, obviously taking him for a Cossack officer bringing up reinforcements.

At Riat, on the Turco-Persian frontier, the traveller was arrested by the Turks in mistake for a Russian spy, and only secured his release after much trouble. Later he visited Mosul, Baghdad, Kerbela, Babylon, and Busra, from whence he came by B. I. steamer to Bombay.

He is here for a few days before touring India and going further East. After his adventurous wanderings, Bombay leaves him unmoved!

MAJOR SHELLEY, R. E.

PRESENTATIONS TO RETIRING B. B. AND C. I. AGENT.

Major Shelley, R.E., who for the last eight years has been Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, leaves Bombay to-day for England on retirement, and last evening the Office and Line Staff working in Bombay presented him with an address inclosed in a beautiful silver and gold model of the general offices of the Company.

The ceremony took place in a gaily decorated shamiana at the rear of the offices, and Mr. Woolcome, the new Agent, presided over a large attendance representing all branches of the staff.

Mr. Green read the address, and then Mr. D'Souza presented the casket.

The address referred to Major Shelley's 33 years of strenuous service, and went on to say:—

During your incumbency of the Office of agent, the B. B. & C. I. Railway has had important additions made to its length, the volume of its traffic has received large augmentation its prestige as one of the leading trunk lines of the Peninsula has been greatly enhanced, and for the first time in its annals has the line established its title to the name Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for only with the opening of the broad-gauge section from Dagda to Muttra has it in any sense justified the claim that it serves the needs of Central India as well as those of Bombay and Baroda.

Nor has this extension and outward development been permitted to distract attention from the internal needs of the older branches of the system. When you took service with this Company in the spring of 1906, the new Contract for working the B. B. & C. I. Railway System had just come into operation, and with characteristic energy you immediately set yourself to the task of bringing the whole line up to the most advanced standards of efficiency, both as regards the stability of the way and works and the adequacy of the equipment. The work of relaying the tracks with heavier rails was definitely mapped out and systematic progress thereon arranged for, a comprehensive scheme for providing adequate facilities in congested station yards was carefully considered and orders for extensive remodelling issued, various plans were initiated for improving waiting rooms, providing covered waiting spaces for lower class passengers and affording Refreshment-room facilities to Indian travellers, and lastly a great deal of careful thought was given to the matter of improving the rolling stock of the System so as to bring it abreast of the most up-to-date achievements in this direction.

But it is more than respectful admiration which has inspired us in requesting your acceptance of this tribute of our loyalty and affection. The feature of your administration which has most appealed to our hearts has been the genuine sympathy which you have always evinced for the well-being of the subordinate and low-paid staff. Not only has this been evident when we have come to you for the redress of some hardship or grievance, on which occasions we have always been accorded a patient and considerate hearing and have received substantial tokens of your kindness and sympathy, but in several instances you have without any solicitation on our part set on foot reforms calculated to ameliorate the conditions of our service and to add to our privileges To cite some instances of this sincere interest in the welfare of the Staff, we need only refer to a few of the larger benefits conferred on us during your period of control viz.: Retiring Gratuities, Bombay Allowances and the Promotion of Subordinates, notably Indians, to position in the Officers' grades.

MAJOR SHELLY'S REPLY.

Major Shelly, in thanking the staff for the address and the very handsome casket in which it was enclosed said, he required no costly gift to remind him of his happy associations with them all, yet that beautiful model of their general offices could not fail to be a joy forever not only to himself but to his wife and child and those who came after them. Roughly speaking, during the eight years he had held office as Agent the business of the undertaking had increased 50 per cent., and their lusty child had outgrown its old clothes. They had consequently had a large amount of tailoring to do but he did not think they need be ashamed of their *durzey* work. The present indications did not point to any relaxation of effort being possible in the near future, but with Mr. Woolcombe at the head of affairs he was sure the B. B. & C. I. Railway would prove equal to all demands, and would pursue its progressive way. He knew sufficient about railway working to know that success was due to the combined efforts of 50,000 or 60,000 men rather then to a single individual.

He had never been able to understand why the Government of India did not show more recognition of the railway service than it did. There was no service which imposed a greater responsibility on its staff, and no service which was so neglected. He had been instrumental in securing Government recognition for a few of the Indian staff, but there were very many others who displayed ability the half of which would secure honours for a clerk in the Political or other Departments.

After Major and Mrs. Shelly, and Mr. and Mrs. Woolcombe had been garlanded and flowers distributed to all the ladies and most of the gentlemen present, the proceedings terminated.

On Thursday evening at the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores, an Address was presented to Mr. R. Woolcombe by the Stores establishment.

The Address after being read was enclosed in a handsome sandalwood case and presented to the guest of the evening Mr. Woolcombe made a suitable reply, in the course of which he said that although he had received many congratulatory notes,—from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay down to a humble short-hand writer who had known him some twenty years ago, he would value none of them so much as the one he received from his own staff.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION."

LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

Prior to her departure for England by to-day's mail to attend her appeal in the Privy Council, Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, delivered a lecture last evening at the Gaiety Theatre on "National Education", Mr. Jehangir Sorabji the President of the Blavatsky Lodge being in the chair.

The lecturer, in the course of her address, said that she had selected this subject because she wanted specially to lay before them the necessity for Indians as a people to take up the question of educaton in a far more active and consistent manner than they had hitherto done and because she wanted to suggest certain lines of work, varying in nature, but directed to the same end. The work of education in this country was far too vast for any Government to compass, however willing it might be to do so and not without national effort and national co-operation was it possible for India to rise to the position it should attain. The education in the west had gone along two special lines. In France and in Germany, education was predominantly the work of Government and voluntary education only stepped in, as if it were, to fill up the gaps that Government had left. In England, things had gone rather on opposite lines, it was chiefly voluntary rather than Governmental and Government stepped in to fill up the gaps left out in the voluntary system. India had, therefore, the advantage, if it chose to avail itself of studying the different systems, of selecting what was the best, avoiding mistakes made in the past and utilising in full the new ideas on education.

PEOPLES' SHARE IN EDUCATION.

With regard to India, she said a question could be asked: now far should the nation take her education in her own hands, and how far should Government allow the control of education more and more in the hands of the people? She said that for many years to come, whatever efforts people might make, they must remain guided and controlled by Government. How far then was it desirable gradually to bring the control in the hands of the people and how far in the growing self-government of India, would the educational department be included under the growing control, the control to grow more and more in coming years At present in India, education was in a very different position. The education began in India was finished by transplantation in England. Now, that was becoming increasingly difficult for the students concerned. This was obviously partly a political question but they could not separate the two into watertight compartments and with regard to these difficulties she observed that they could not make the life of an Indian student impossible and as the restrictive policy went on in England, it must be accompanied by a liberal policy here and those responsible for it must either choose to give Indian students in England a fair field or else give them in the country open doors which would lead them to the highest positions under the State. For that purpose, if their curriculla needed to be altered to make education the blessing it ought to be, it ought not to be English education transplanted in India but it ought to be the India education that was the best that the Western nations gave.

FOUR CLASSES OF EDUCATION.

The lecturer then divided education into four classes. The first was literary which was wanted for teaching, administering and Government services. The second was technical. Then came the education of their women, which was neglected in the modern days but which was of very vital importance and the last was education for the great masses of people so that they might intelligently co-operate in all the questions of national welfare.

With regard to the first, the one suggestion that she pressed on them as necessary in the way of a change was that Indian subjects shall be dominant in India and that subjects connected with other countries shall take secondary instead of a primary place. Indian philosophy should be taught to their children and Western philosophy should be used merely to enrich and to amplify but not as fundamental as was done to-day. Dealing with History she said that there was nothing more dry and nothing more uninteresting, nothing more uninspiring than the Indian history that was taught to-day. There was nothing in it. Why should an Indian boy feel inspiration in the life of Nelson? They must derive inspiration from Indian heroes and not English ones. They would, therefore, have to re-write their history of all the great men of India—no matter what religion they belonged to whether they were Mussalmans or Hindus—all who were the builders of India and who had given a share in shaping the greatness of India. They must write their history as England had written hers, a Hindu to learn to love Akbar and a Mussalman to love Shivaji and to make them, realise, that out of divisions a nation was being formed and that they must honour alike all the strivers of the past. They must work this matter up by constant agitation in the press and by influencing the public bodies.

Coming to the technical education, she said that it was no good to educate the boys technically unless they employed them after that education was given. There lay a great difficulty. Many of their boys had gone abroad, studied the different industries and faced all the difficulties, they knew what they were, foreign travel and on their return they could not find employment. In that respect, India's princes and nobles and wealthy men were not doing their duty. It was said that the Indian lacked the power of organisation and that he could not wield authority but she asked those to find him before they condemned him and to give him a chance; and while on that point she condemned the attitude adopted by some of the witnesses before the Royal Commission and characterised them as the most mischievous they had in the country for causing anger and separation between the different races here. She asked them not to forget to find employment for their educated Indians lest they should cry shame on an Indian prince or man of wealth who gave preference to a foreigner rather than to his own countryman when the two were equally educated.

Coming to mass education she urged for the restoration of the Panchayets and work on co-operative lines and suggested that elementary education ought to be the same for every child including something about the common things in life. They should not make it altogether literary which class was already very-crowded, but they should teach handicraft, agriculture and so on.

After referring to the need of female education, which, she remarked, had been neglected for the past two centuries at the most, she asked the Indians to carry out these objects by organising themselves, making India first in education and other nations second and thus building up India into one mighty nation, the United India.

A LOTTERY FRAUD.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal brought fourteen charges of cheating against Manilal Galabali Shaffi, Mr. Vajikhar, jur., appeared for the defence.

The story as related by the prosecution was that the accused in the year 1910 started a provident fund for Shri Hunar Udyoga (Industries and Arts) selling tickets at Re. 1 each, in Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, the Deccan and the Central Provinces, selling in this manner about twenty thousand such tickets, giving the subscribers to understand that holders of the tickets would be entitled to win in a lottery which would be conducted by the Commissioner of Police on the maidan, and would pay out in prizes, sums varying from one to several thousand rupees. One lakh of rupees was to be collected for the fund. Following on the complaints of suspicious subscribers the Criminal Investigation Departments of Madras, Poona and Nagpur have been investigating the case for three years, and so far back as 1912 the Bombay C. I. D. had received annonymous letters, drawing attention to the matter. Early this year the Deputy Commissioner of the C. I. D., Mr. Griffiths, learned of the circulation of the pamphlets relating to the fund, and Inspector O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal were deputed to work up the case. On the 9th of February in consequence of certain information received, the latter arrested Chunilal Maganlal, one of the accused's agents, who had stated that prizes would be distributed on the 25th of February, 1914. Chunilal, however, developed consumption, and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal observed that the patient had only one visitor. His suspicions being aroused, the visitor was arrested by the bedside of Chunilal, and he turned out to be the accused in the case, Manilal Galabali Shaffi, the founder of the bogus Provident Fund. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal was deputed to make further enquiries. He went to Poona and at the hotel where the accused lived, seized blank tickets and rubber stamps used by the accused. Thence he proceeded to Ahmedabad, where, according to the prospectus of the Fund, the accused had his head office. His enquiries in this direction were fruitless, but he learned that the accused's antecedents were somewhat shady. No accounts were evidently kept, nor could the Sub-Inspector find where the monies received were invested. Further blank ticket books were found in the accused's brother's house in Ahmedabad.

Chunilal Maganlal, who was arrested as an abettor, could not be produced, as he is lying critically ill in the J. J. Hospital.

His Worship found the accused guilty on two charges and convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

The large crowd of subscribers who had gathered with their tickets in their hands, cheered the Commissioner of Police, on his leaving the Court, with the cry, "Commissionairi ke Jai" (victory to the Commissioner) after thanking him.

Messrs. Griffiths, O'Brien and Chimanlal were also cheered.

SOCIAL PURITY CAMPAIGN IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 17.

Mr. John Cowen, Master of the Trinity College, Ceylon, where he has been active in connection with the Vigilance Society's work, has arrived here in connection with the social purity movement. He had been for some years in China as special correspondent for the "Times" during the Boxer outbreak. He started there the "China Times," but finding the place a hot-bed of gambling and of every recognised form of vice he opened a campaign in his paper succeeding thereby in getting the representatives of various Governments on his side who had houses of ill-fame and gambling resorts closed. Mr. Cowen then sold the "China Times" and started at Karachi the "Sind Gazette." Subsequently in 1912 he took up the Ceylon Vigilance Society's work.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

APPOINTMENTS POSTPONED FOR A YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 17.

Lieutenants Garstin and Beatty who had been selected to join the Shackleton Antartic Expedition in August, has received a cable from England that the appointments have been postponed for a year.

WATERSPOUT IN THE HOOGHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

For a second time within the past few weeks a waterspout appeared in the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour during a severe thunderstorm yesterday. On leaving the river it passed over the local hospital, lifting the roof of the kitchen and the mortuary.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A PHILOSOPHY STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

PRINTING EXPERT'S OPINIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 17.

At the resumed preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case at Delhi to-day, Mr. Angelo, Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Delhi Branch, said:—On April 20, 1910, I sent a remittance of £25 by telegraphic transfer to Har Dayal at Paris. The person who requested the remittance to be made and paid the money was Hanwant Sahai. The message sent by us was as follows: "Pay Mr. Har Dayal, of 144 B. D. Montparnesse, Paris, £25. Advise payee to sell duplicator." We confirmed the telegram afterwards.

SEARCH OF KAPURTHALA PRESS.

Mubarak Ali said that he accompanied the police when they searched the Sri Laksmishar Press at Kapurthala and sealed the tin produced with my seal. The seals are all still intact. The following day Mr. Tyson searched the press and took away some type and paper.

Mayan Singh corroborated Mabarak Ali's evidence.

Bansidar Kapur, head clerk Chartered Bank, Delhi Branch, said:—On May 2, 1912, the bank transmitted 63.31 dollars to Har Dayal payable at New York on the application of Hanwant Sahai.

Pre Nath, Head Clerk, Delhi Branch, of the National Bank, said that his bank had a floating account with Rughbir and Co. A copy of which was produced. This showed that the account was opened on January 15, 1909. The specimen signature was produced showing that Hanwant Sahai signed for the firm.

Mr. Hearn, Acting Agent of the Bank of Upper India at Delhi, said that Abad Behari had two accounts with their bank and detailed a transaction in which the Bank paid over to Amir Chand in February last the sum of Rs. 890 on Abad Behari's instruction This was the full amount of a fixed deposit of which Abad Behari had given usual notice of withdrawal.

Hardian Singh corroborated the former witness.

HANWANT SAHAI'S DOCTRINES.

Fazal Karim, a student at the Islamia College, Lahore, said he studied philosophy privately under Panna Lal. Panna Lal gave up his time as a labour of love. In April, 1913, witness met Hanwant Sahai at Panna Lal's house. He stayed there far eight or ten days. Conversation was commenced by Hanwant Sahai in a few casul remarks and the intercourse afterwards assumed the appearance of a religious discussion. Hanwant Sahai asked witness if he contemplated doing any national service. Witness said he was studying to be a teacher, but Hanwant Sahai said this was merely communal service, not national service. A nation did not mean the following of any particular creed; it meant that of the inhabitants of a country, whatever their religion might be. On the second day their acquaintance Hanwant Sahai asked him if he knew what the need of India was and witness said education was the greatest need and for that reason witness inteded to be a teacher. Hanwant Sahai said his idea of education was not book-learning. To this witness assented and also advocated the establishment of public reading rooms. Hanwant Sahai urged that people should be taught their ancient traditions. The lives of Indian heroes should be published at a trifling price. Indians should be taught that they were a nation; a national spirit should be created; the feelings of the people should be aroused; they should be educated and made to feel that they were an independent nation; they should be roused against the powers that be—which, witness said, meant the British Government. Hanwant Sahai would have every teacher undertake to inculcate these ideas and pamphlets should also be written about them. Witness told Hanwant Sahai that he could not undertake the propaganda. He could not write pamphlets; he was too poor to understand such a work and finally his ideas of education did not run on such lines. Hanwant Sahai replied that witness need not trouble about the pamphlets or books. He (Hanwant Sahai) had friends who would see to this. Witness asked who these friends were and Hanwant Sahai said: "I won't tell you unless you show me some practical work you have done." He said these friends were in Lahore. He wanted witness to form a secret society. He was to gather twenty men and bring to Hanwant Sahai who would then tell them what to do. These men would form two circles The inner circle would consist of five most trustworthy men. The circles should not know each other; only the heads of the circles should be acquainted. The inner circle men should watch the movements of those in the outer circle to see if they could be relied on or not. These circles should be spread all over the Punjab with Lahore, as the centre. The organisation would be divided into three departments, dealing respectively with education, the treasury—which would be replenished by subscriptions and if they failed they must resort to robbery; he emphasised the fact that the robbery scheme was more to lower the prestige of the Government than to get money and to make the Government difficult by hampering the ruling powers. The third department was to deal with bomb making and throwing. The latter was not so much to break up the powers that be as to rouse up the people and to terrorise the Government. Witness did not agree to all this and stayed away from him for four days as he thought Hanwant Sahai might go away in the meantime. When he returned he was still there.

ON THE C. I. D. LIST.

However, on his first visit after his return Hanwant Sahai said, "Hullo, you are a very brave man." Witness asked why, and Hanwant Sahai said witness's name was already on the C. I. D. list. Witness was disturbed and said the C. I. D would not be so foolish as to add the name of an innocent man to their list. He further asked Hanwant Sahai how he knew his (witness) name was on the list. Hanwant Sahai said he had friends in Lahore who knew all the C. I. D. secrets. He promised to tell witness the persons' names later on. Witness tried to insist and Hanwant Sahai distracted his attention by referring to a book lying near Machiavellis' book "The Prince". In this book he said various schemes for the overthrow of various forms of Government were described and how to rule the people who had been living under these Governments. The method was to divide, ruin, crush and render the people politically impotent so that they could then do anything with the people. The British had for instance recently further divided the Hindus. Formerly the Sikhs were classed as Hindus and latterly the Government, had classed them by themselves. Hanwant Sahai thus compared the British rule with Machivellian, methods. Hanwant Sahai also spoke of Har Dayal and his brilliant career as a scholar in England and America. He was, however, Hanwant Sahai said, too sensitive, too much of an extremist belonging, witness said, to the left wing. Witness saw him again next day and he said if witness or anybody wanted to learn to make bombs he could arrange for their tuition. He would not teach witness as he said he was too weak. If witness brought a strong man he would teach him to make bombs.

A FRIEND'S WARNING.

Witness was very disturbed and went away to consult Abdul Kadin M. A., who was a student and capable of advising witness what to do. Witness outlined what had occurred and probably mentioned Hanwant Sahai's name. Abdul Kadin warned him against Hanwant Sahai and advised witness to have nothing to do with such people. Witness would be in danger as the movement was futile and also Hanwent Sahai might be a C. I. D. officer himself and might be dragging witness into a conspiracy in order to implicate him and draw a reward. After this witness did not see Hanwant Sahai again, for when he again went to the house Hanwant Sahai and gone. Shortly after witness received ten copies of the "Liberty" leaflet in a wrapper with the address type The postmark was Lahore. Witness read the leaflet, but could not understand it because it was full of references. Witness had previously heard of the "Liberty" leaflet, but had never read one. He put the bundle on one side and finished his work before he opened it. He then read one and destroyed them by burning. Witness wondered who had sent them and finally concluded they must be from Hanwant Sahai's friends in Lahore as he believed Hanwant Sahai himself to be in Delhi. Witness identified a pamphlet "Sheoket Pasha's Martyrdom" which was published in Japan and which was found in the witness's house during the search which was made there. The pamphlet deals with the Balkan War and suggests that England, Russia and France were responsible for all Turkey's troubles. Five "Yogi" pamphlets were also found. Witness told the police at the time of the search just what he had said in Court. He also made a statement to the College Principal. Witness could not then remember the first part of Hanwant Sahai's name and told the Principal that the name ended in Sahai. Witness identified Hanwant Sahai.

Mian Abdul Hamid Home Minister at Kaputhala, corroborated the evidence already given about the Kapurthala search.

THE KAPURTHALA PRESS.

Mr. Tyson, Superintendent of Government Printing for the Punjab, said he had had nineteen years' printing experience. He said: I went to Kapurthala on March 28 to visit a press there. I found the press locked and sealed. On arrival at Kapurthala I was given two "Liberty" leaflets. I found some paper bearing the same water mark and of similar texture and manufacture as the paper of the "Liberty" leaflet. In the press I could not find any similar paper to the small leaflet. The "Liberty" leaflet is of cream laid paper. In the smaller leaflet the letter "I" in liberty is turned wrong way round. I found in the press a letter which would appear similarly if put wrong way round. In the "Liberty" leaflet the letter "I" is normal. The second line of the heading was printed in a type which was found at the press. The line runs, "4th May 1857." The figure 9 was not in the case with the rest of the type. In the "Liberty" leaflet in the second line which runs, 20th July, 1913, the figure 9 was in a different type which was not in the case with the rest of the type in which the line is composed. A similar type was, however, found in the press. In my opinion the figure 9 which I found was the one used in the "Liberty" leaflet. In the third line of the large leaflet, "awake arise and stop not till the goal is reached," in the word "till" and "reached" some letters are lower than the remainder of the words. I found type in the press which could be used to produce such irregularities. Witness also detailed other peculiarities for which he found the corresponding type in the press. Witness was of opinion that the first two editions of the "Liberty" leaflet could have been printed in the press as all the materials required were there.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"DISTINCTLY HOPEFUL."

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, of Delhi, who went to South Africa in connection with the enquiry into the conditions under which the Indian community live in that country, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia. Mr. Andrews' labours in South Africa were greatly appreciated by the Indians there, and especially by the leaders of the community; an appreciation voiced by Mr. Gandhi, in a message to Mr. Gokhale, in which he said that Mr. Andrews had spread a spirit of sympathy all round, and had contributed much to a speedy settlement.

In an interview with an representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" yesterday morning, Mr. Andrews said he preferred to say very little either about his mission or about the general situation in South Africa. Every word said on the subject was being keenly watched out there and in London, and he did not wish to say anything which might affect any of the questions at issue.

Mr. Andrews mentioned that he saw Mr. Gokhale just before he left London. Mr. Gokhale was still staying at the National Liberal Club, and was still very troubled about his health, but he (Mr. Andrews) thought he had improved a little since his arrival in England.

In further conversation, Mr. Andrews said he had been laid up all the voyage with water on the knee, but, though it still caused him to walk with a limp it was improving.

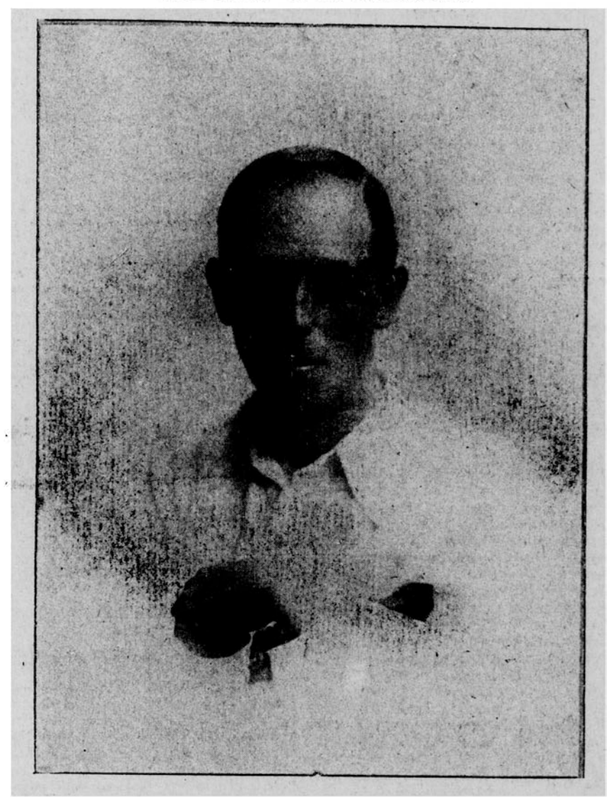
Going on to speak about his visit to South Africa and subsequently to England he said he had many opportunities while in England of making known the Indian situation in South Africa which, he said, he regarded as distinctly hopeful. His only anxiety was that the minor questions, as well as the major ones might be satisfactorily settled. Some of these minor questions, he felt, were real grievances, which were being keenly felt by the Indian community.

Mr. Andrews was evidently as much impressed with the personality of Mr. Gandhi, as Mr. Gandhi had been with him, for he said: "I cannot express the admiration I feel for Mr. Gandhi himself. I was with him personally during the greater portion of the time I spent in South Africa and I came to know his ideals."

"He has upheld the honour of the Indian community under most trying circumstances, and the favourable situation which has been arrived at is mainly due to Mr. Gandhi himself, and that, I think, is all I can say" Mr. Andrews smilingly added.

Mr. Andrews left Bombay at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Calcutta but will return to Delhi at as early a date as possible.

THE REV. C. F. ANDREWS.



Who went to South Africa on behalf of the aggrieved Indians and returned yesterday to Bombay.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 16.

It is understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson's report on Indian questions in South Africa has been received by the Government of India and is under consideration.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO ENGLAND.

REFORM OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The deputation to England from the Indian National Congress leaves Bombay by the mail steamer to-day and there being some little doubt as to the actual object of the visit, a representative of the "Chronicle" had an interview yesterday with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, one of the members of the deputation, and from him received a clear and defined statement.

The deputation consists of the Hon. Mr. Mazarul Haque, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. S. Iyer, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Sarma, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and the Hon. Mr. Basu. The last named gentleman will not, however, sail for England for a fortnight

Mr. Jinnah said that, when they reached England the deputation would place themselves in the hands of Sir William Wedderburn, who was making all arrangements for them. The most important question with which they would deal was that of the reform of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. There would be other questions also, such as the Press Act and the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, and several other minor matters, but the first named subject was the most important thing.

Although the proposed reform of the Council of the Secretary of State for India had not been fully described yet, Mr. Jinnah went on to say, the little that had fallen from Lord Crewe had created very great stir and alarm inasmuch as it appeared that the idea was to change the character of the Council from a consultative into an administrative one.

"We propose "said Mr. Jinnah" to put our views on behalf of the people of India before the Secretary of State for India if possible, and before members of Parliament, in support of the demand which was made at the Congress last session, as well as at the meeting of the All-India Moslem League.

"We trust that the people of India will back us up by holding public meetings and passing resolutions as soon as the Bill is before the country."

Going on to speak of the Press Act, Mr. Jinnah said the feeling with regard to that measure was very strong, and they would certainly urge that the Act could not stand in its present form, because undoubtedly in many cases it would work oppressively.

With regard to the separation of Judicial and and Executive functions it seemed beyond the domain of dispute. It had been threshed out for such a long time now, and no one could understand why this reform was withheld.

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SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

SIR FAZULBHOY ON WORK OF ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association held on Friday in the Municipal Council Hall the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who presided, referred to the work done by the missionaries of sanitation during the past year and thanked Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for her valued support and co-operation.

The report, submitted by Dr. A. J. Turner, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, has already been published in these columns.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. R. P. Masani, seconding the motion, said the record of work done by the Association during the past year was excellent.

The motion was carried.

Office-bearers were then appointed for the year, on the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha.

On the motion of Dr. D. B. P. Master a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. J. A. Turner, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer who is proceeding Home on leave.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then addressing the meeting said:—We have just listened to a very interesting report of the work done by the missionaries of Sanitation during the past year. Thanks to the exertions of Dr. Turner, the Sanitary Association was started 11 years ago with the object of diffusing a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene and to promote sanitary science. You have seen, gentlemen, from the past reports and you will have noticed from the report that was just laid before you, that the Association has made strenuous efforts to bring home to the people the advantages of sanitation. Hundreds of lectures and homely talks have been given, hundreds of visits have been paid by lady health visitors to the houses of the poor and the ignorant. Pamphlets have been distributed, students have been regularly taught in classes and even the Bhayas of chawls have received a special training in the cleanliness of premises. Coming to the salient features of the past year's transactions, you will have noticed with pleasure that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has been not only taking a keen interest in the work of this Association but is also taking an active part in the direction of educating Indian nurses and midwives. We are all very thankful to Her Excellency for her valued support and co-operation and our thanks are also due to Lady Mabelle Egerton and the other ladies who met last year under Her Excellency's presidency at Noor Baug with the object of securing the co-operation of ladies in the work of the Association.

A LANDMARK.

It is also very gratifying that the Association will soon have a building of its own. As Dr. Turner observes in his report it will be the landmark in the history of sanitation in this country. It will be the headquarters of similar institutions in other parts and a bureau for information on sanitary measures and will render very valuable services to the cause of sanitation and the progress and development of rural and urban districts. Gentlemen, having regard to the habits and deep-rooted prejudices of the people we cannot expect to carry out improvements as if by the fairy's wand. Our work has been and must necessarily be slow but you will see from the report that a good deal has been done in several directions and you will agree with me that our energetic Secretary Dr. Turner deserves our warmest acknowledgment. He has been the father of the institution and its life and soul. In his lieutenants he has inspired the same sentiments and zeal for the work and we are also thankful to them for the assistance rendered by them throughout the year. Dr. Turner, as you may be aware, is proceeding Home to-morrow on a short holiday and on behalf of the meeting, I take this opportunity of wishing him a pleasant voyage and hope that he will return to us with renewed health and vigour to carry on his important official duties and the noble missionary work that he has undertaken in connection with this Association,—work which cannot be too highly praised. (Applause.)

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

THE COTTON FIRES.

CONFERENCE OF INTERESTED BODIES.

NEW METHODS OF STORING COTTON.

A meeting of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners Association, Cotton Trades Association, Indian Cotton Exchange, and Fire Insurance Association and Salvage Corps, was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, to discuss the situation arising out of the recent fires at Colaba.

The Hon. Mr. Sprott, Chairman of the Port Trust, attended by invitation.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Chairman of the Chamber, in opening the proceedings said that a Committee had been appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent fires. The object of the present meeting were quite distinct, viz., to consider what steps could be taken to relieve the conjestion at Colaba. and what regulations could be laid down with regard to the stacking and storing of cotton in order to minimise the losses from fires should such unfortunately occur in future. It seemed desirable that prompt action should be taken while the circumstances were fresh in every one's mind, and while there was time to get arrangements completed for next season.

In the course of the general discussion which followed the representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies mentioned that their Association had now under consideration new Tariff Regulations which would be framed in such a way as to give strong inducements to those who stored their cotton under the best conditions. Special emphasis would be laid on the height of stacks, the total quantity in any one risk, and the distance between piles or stacks.

Mr. Sprott explained to the meeting what plots of Port Trust land could be made available now, and also next season for the storage of cotton: and though it was not considered probable that much advantage could be taken of the facilities which could be made available during the few remaining weeks before the monsoon, it was decided to ask the Port Trust if they could notify the public that storage land was immediately available.

Mr. Sprott was able to show the meeting that a considerable area of land connected by rail with upcountry and the Docks could be made available to the Cotton trade by next cold weather, and a small committee was appointed to go into the matter and report at an early date.

RECENT FIRE AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

ALLEGED TO BE INCENDIARISM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In connection with the recent fire at No. 3 shed, Kidderpore Docks, the "Empire" understands that the Fire Association of Calcutta have positive information to the effect that the outbreak was due to an act of incendiarism and that a European is principally concerned in the matter. A description of the alleged accused has been, it is said, obtained and hopes are entertained of his early arrest.

A JUDGE'S WIFE ROBBED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The wife of Mr. Justice Holmwood has reported to the Howrah Railway police that while on her way to Howrah by the down Punjab Mail on Wednesday her gold watch and chain mysteriously disappeared.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

AID SOCIETY FORMALLY CONSTITUTED.

A meeting was held at the Bombay Municipal Offices on Thursday to formally constitute the Released Prisoners' aid Society in connection with which a public meeting, presided over by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, was held recently in the University Hall. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presided.

The first resolution, which was moved by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, was that a society be formed to be named "The Released Prisoners' Aid Society of Bombay." The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mahomedbhai C. Ebrahim moved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to accept the office of President of the Society and that the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy be elected vice-presidents.

Mr. M. M. Cama seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy then moved the appointment of an executive committee consisting of about fifty members with power to add to their number.

Mr. Frank Oliveira seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir Temulji B. Nariman, seconded by Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, it was resolved to elect the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakordas, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. H. P. Mody, honorary secretaries.

Mr. A. M. Tod moved the last resolution that Sir James Begbie be appointed honorary treasurer of the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

QUETTA CEMENT WORKS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 16.

A Quetta correspondent writes to the "Sind Gazette." "The buildings for the new cement works started immediately will be ready by the 1st. of October when Mr. Herbert Minck will bring out the machinery. There will then be a start made with six European workers and cement will be turned out in February 1915 and sold at about one half of the price quoted on the home market."

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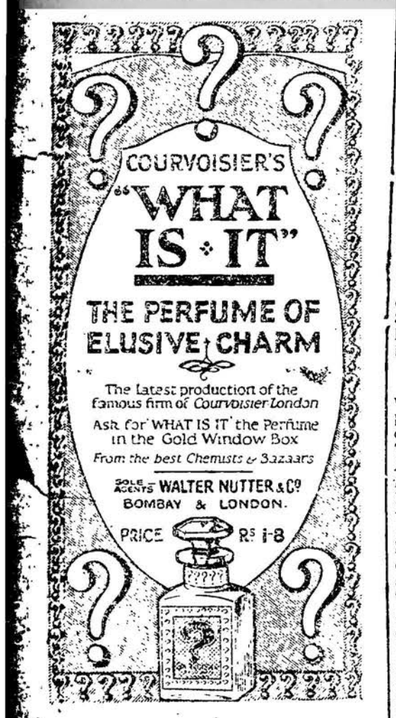

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SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER.

VERSATILITY IN ART.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Hubert von Herkomer, the greater painter, who died on Tuesday March 31, was one of four Royal Academicians of foreign birth who made a considerable name for themselves as painters, during the later years of Queen Victoria's reign, the others being Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Mr. Sargent, and the late Mr. Abbey. A fifth was the sculptor, Sir Edgar Boehm, who belonged to a somewhat older generation; and there is a sixth, Mr. J. J. Shannon, of more recent election. The six offer a remarkable proof of the way in which, alone among the nations of the world, we freely offer our highest positions in art to men not born or bred among us, says "The Times."

EARLY VICISSITUDES.

Herkomer was born in 1849, at Waal, near Landsberg, am Lech, in Bavaria, and was the son of Lorenz Herkomer, master-joiner, and his wife, born Josephine Niggl. The mother had a marked gift for music, which was inherited by her painter-son and more than shared by her nieces, the well-known Marie and Mathilde Wurm; and when it came to a question of a career for him the mother's wish was for music, though the father decided that he should be "a free painter." When the boy was two years old his parents, feeling the hard times that followed the troubles of '48, emigrated to America; but the more was not successful, and after six years they returned, not to Germany, but to Southampton. Here the father worked at his trade, suffering many privations, but occasionally receiving a good commission; and at 15 or 16 we find the boy settled in lodgings in the Wandsworth-road, attending the South Kensington classes with such older fellow students as Luke Fildes and Henry Woods, who were one day to be his colleagues in the Academy.

Of ordinary education he had received little, but his great natural cleverness made up for all deficiencies. About 1867 he came and though it was no case of definite teaching, Walker's style and method had for many years the strongest effect upon young Herkomer's art. At 19 he was earning a bare living by his drawings for the illustrated papers and by stencilling work at South Kensington. A few years later he made a mark by a drawing at the Dudley Gallery, the first study which was afterwards developed into the "Chelsea Pensioners"; and this was brought for £40 by Mr. Strahan, the publisher.

Soon the young man was able to visit the Bavarian Highlands, taking his parents with him; and henceforth Bavarian landscapes and scense of peasant life were among his most frequent subjects. His first Royal Academy picture, called "After the Toil of the Day," was hung "on the line" in 1873. It had much success; Mr. Mausell Lewis bought it for £500; and the young artist was henceforth regarded as a made man. Working with great rapidity, he was able in the very next year to exhibit his great picture of "The Last Muster: Chelsea Pensioners in Church"—the picture which we saw sold in 1909 for over £3,000 in the Quilter sale. Herkomer himself has said that he was disappointed with the picture and its composition; but the Academicians and the public were enthusiastic, and when "The Last Muster" went, in 1878, to the Paris Exhibition the painter received, with Millais alone of English painters, the coveted *medaille d'honneur*. He was under 30 years of age; but he had reached the height of his achievement and of his celebrity.

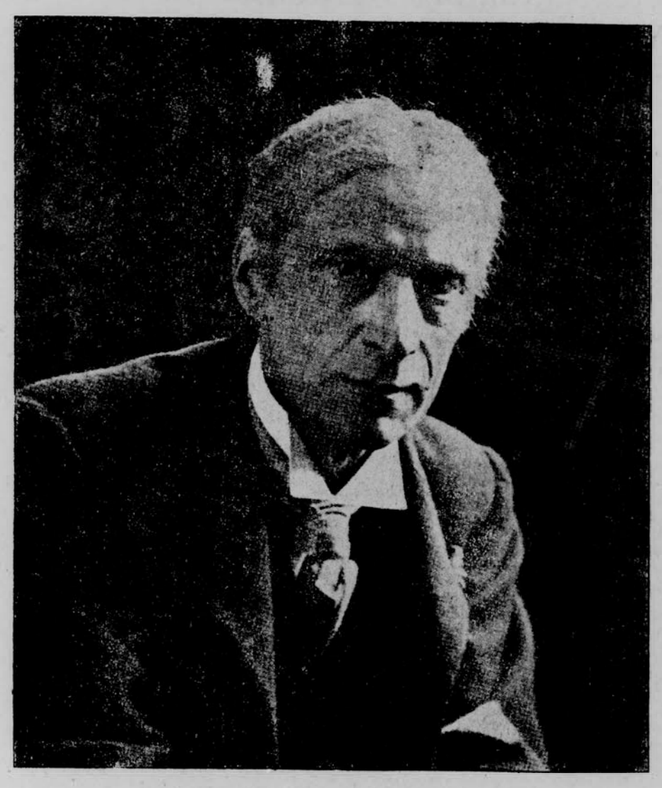
PORTRAITS AND LANDSCAPES.

From this time forward Herkomer's career was one of uniform success. He turned to portrait painting; in water-colour he produced the life-size half-lenghs of Wagner, Tennyson, and Ruskin, and in oils that of Archibald Forbes and the celebrated "White Lady" (Miss Grant) and its pendant, "The Black Lady," engraved under the title "Entranced." These were the most famous among a list which must have exceeded a hundred, many of them pictures of very eminent men and women, at first in England and afterwards in Germany and America. This brought wealth, so that Herkomer was able to amuse himself by painting landscapes and subjects for his pleasure, to build at Bushey the elaborate *quasi*-medieval castle called Lululaund, to fill it with art work done by his own hand or those of his pupils, and to give a happy old age to the parents to whom he was so devoted. When his mother died he built a tower in her memory at the old Bavarian home. He also painted and showed at the Academy a vast picture of the town council of Landsberg, following this up a few years later with the well-remembered "Council of the Royal Academy." Faulty these may have been, but life-size groups as animated and full of character and movement had scarcely been produced since the time of Frans Hals.

Herkomer's versatility was remarkable. He could paint, etch, engrave, work in metal, enamel (this he particularly enjoyed), play the zither and the piano, compose music, write plays, and act them. He founded, as everybody knows, a school of art at Bushey, which flourished for many years; and many of his pupils have become known, especially as engravers. At Bushey, too, he had lately devoted himself to bringing a new art, or rather a new invention—the cinematograph—under the jurisdiction of the highest taste. He lent his gardens for the production of a number of "scenarios" on the film, and not a few excellent stories were adapted, dramatized, and photographed there under his supervision; and one or two of these he supplied with accompanying music of his own composition. It was an elaborate experiment, to which, on artistic and public grounds, he attached much importance. A few years ago he wrote a book, entitled "My school and my Gospel," containing a full account of the Bushey experiment. He talked well on many subjects. He was for many years Slade Professor at Oxford; and some of the pictures which will best preserve his fame are the rapid and vigorous portraits of leading Oxford men, such as Dean Liddell, which he painted in an hour in the presence of his class. He wrote, too, with ease; and, slight as had been his literary education, his two or three volumes have had considerable success.

He was elected A.R.A. in 1879 and R.A. in 1890. He was knighted in 1907; and some time earlier the German Emperor authorized him to use the prefix *von*. He was three times married. Lady Herkomer survives him, and he leaves a family.

SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER.



The great painter, who died on March 31.

(The splendid portrait of Sir William Wedderburn, hanging in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, is the work of this painter,—the only portrait by him, we believe, in India.)

BOMBAY BANKING CO.

DIRECTORS' OFFER ACCEPTED.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, the official liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company Limited (in liquidation), has just published the result of the voting at a meeting, held under the directions of the Court, of the share-holders and creditors of the Company to discuss the following offer received from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the heirs of his deceased brother Vishnu Krishna, Mr. Gangaram Bapsoba Rele and Mr. Wasudeo Balwant Soman:—

Although they do not admit that they are in any way liable for their management as directors of the Company, in order to avoid the costs and trouble of litigation they hereby offer to the Official Liquidator in cash a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 in full discharge of all the liablities of the abovenamed persons respectively including the late Mr. Vishnupant K. Bhatavadekar, if any, of kind and nature whatsoever for malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance as Directors or otherwise howsoever, except as contributories in respect of their respective shares in the above Company held by them.

Sir Bhalchandra will also surrender to the Official Liquidator all the securities given by the Company to him as security, and agrees to rank as an ordinary creditor in respect of his claim against the Company, he being a creditor of the Company for a large amount for having stood surety to various Banks and merchants with the object merely of helping the Company.

According to the report submitted by Mr. Sethna to the Chamber Judge, the total number of creditors who attended the meeting (including the proxies) was 408, representing claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,34,178-1-7. The total number of share-holders (including the proxies) atending the meeting was 51 holding in all 732 shares.

The total number of creditors that voted in favour of the settlement was 265, representing claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,04,786-14-5; 143 creditors claiming Rs. 1,29,391-3-2 voted against the proposed settlement.

Among the share-holders, 37 individuals holding 588 shars voted in favour and 14 persons holding 144 shares voted against the proposal of the directors.

After going through this report and after hearing Messrs. Amin and Desai, who appeared to oppose the settlement, the Chamber Judge sanctioned the settlement.

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—There have been theories after theories coming out with regard to these fires. One theory is spontaneous combustion, another is that some chemicals have been put in while pressing cotton into a bale, a third is that it is the work of a mischief-monger, etc. To find out the exact cause of the fires the Government is doing its best. It has appointed a Commission to inquire into the matter, it has kept a Military patrol to find out if there be any mischief-mongers. I think this guard will never be any good when anybody and everybody is allowed to loiter on the Green. The incendiaries can do their work easily. I would therefore suggest that for a week or a fortnight one site say the Apollo Reclamation ground, where the fires frequently occur should be closed and no one, whoever he may be, merchant or a mukadum, should be allowed to enter this ground. Then the work of the sitting Commission will be very much faciliated—one theory at least of incendiarism will be washed out if there be more fires.—Yours, etc.

G. N.

Bombay, April 17.

TATA MILLS LTD.

SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Tata Mills, Ltd., was held on Friday at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Building, Fort Bombay, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The Directors in the course of their Report, and Audited Balance Sheet from the date of registration of the Company to the 31st December 1913, said:—Instead of starting the Mills with 65,000 spindles and 2,000 Looms as mentioned in the First Report, it has been thought advisable to lay down in the beginning only 50,000 Spindles and 1,800 Looms. As, however, it is intended that the Mills when fully equipped are to have 1,00,000 spindles and 3,000 Looms, and as shed buildings are to be constructed throughout, grounds measuring about 35 acres have been acquired on a lease of 999 years. It was at first arranged that a portion of the grounds would have to be purchased by the Company outright, and a sum of Rs. 1,36,287-6-0 was paid to Government accordingly. Subsequently, however, Government were pleased to consent to include this portion also in their lease, and the above sum which forms a part of the sum of Rs. 1,56,580-13-4 shown in the Balance Sheet against Land account has been refunded to the Company on the 25th March 1914. The contracts for filling in the Land and constructing the Mill Buildings have been given to Messrs. Pallonji Edulji & Son, and Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley have been appointed Consulting Architects and Engineers. Both the works are progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that the Mill Buildings will be completed in time for the machinery to be erected ready for work as soon as electric power for driving the Mills becomes available, as is expected in the latter part of 1915. Consequently the Directors have not been in a hurry to place their orders for Machinery, and they hope also to get thereby the advantage of the fall which has recently taken place in the machinery market.

During the year under report there has been an excess of Expenses of Maintenance over Income amounting to Rs. 4,472-14-7, which has been carried to Preliminary Charges Account. As the payment of 4 per cent. interest on Preference Shares out of Capital during construction, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, the Shareholders will be requested to pass a resolution for the payment of the same, when due, upto 30th June 1914. At the request of several Shareholder it has been decided to withdraw the restriction originally laid against the sale of Ordinary Shares within the period of two years from the date of registration of the Company. It was at first intended to make th First Call of Rs. 50 per share payable in October last, but as the funds in hand were sufficient to meet current expenses, the Call was postponed, and is now made payable on the 15th June next. The Directors record with regret the death of their colleague Mr. C. D. Saraiya, which took place on the 29th November last. In accordance with Article 98, Mr. R. D. Tata has been appointed by the Firm of Agents as an additional Director.

On the motion of the Chairman, the report was approved and adopted, and a resolution was passed for payment of interest during construction at 4 per cent. per annum from Capital on preference shares, when due, up to the 30th June 1914.

Sir S. B. Brocha, and Messrs. Narotam M. Goculdas and A. J. Billimoria were re-elected directors, and Messrs K. S. Aiyar & Co., and S. B. Billimoria & Co., were re-appointed auditors.

FREE LIFE READING TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs in introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,091, No. 24, Groote Market, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland ½ annas.

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Who also glaze by Machinery.

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A well known authority in Bombay recently described FLEURS De FRANCE perfume as the VERY LAST WORD in perfumes, and HE WAS RIGHT, HE knew Do you?

RUPEES PER DOZEN.

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SOME PEOPLE SWEAR by our Carnation perfume, but there are TWELVE different kinds for you to try.

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THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR 1914.

The bottle containing the FLEURS De FRANCE perfume is a lovely little bottle with a silverplated cap, and a glass drop feed, ONE DROP IS ENOUGH, but

YOU CAN SEE IT EVERYWHERE,

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(1st point) The name is FLEURS De FRANCE, which means Flowers of France.
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(3rd point) We have only ONE PRICE, which is, Ans. 12 per bottle, Rs. 9 per dozen.
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(5th point) **BUY FLEURS De FRANCE NOW.**

If your dealer does not stock FLEURS De FRANCE perfumes write us,

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Note new address: **Ismail Buildings, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.**

Also can be had from the following firms:—

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WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure Then come troubles of the nerves, the head the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the small est symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

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Dr. Sunderland writes from London; A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

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SURGERY OF THE ANCIENTS.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF INSTRUMENTS.

OPENING THE BRAIN 2,000 YEARS AGO.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A set of 37 very remarkable ancient Greek surgical instruments has been discovered near the site of Kolophon, in Ionia, and has—after being for a considerable time in the possession of the late Mr. Alfred O. Van Lannep, Dutch Vice-Consul at Smyrna—been brought to England, writes a correspondent in "The Times." The instruments show a type of workmanship unequalled in any other existant specimens and generally reveal the very great progress in surgery which the ancients achieved. The date, though somewhat uncertain, is probably the first or second century A.D., it is possible, however, that it may have been before the Christian era

With two exceptions all the instruments are of bronze. The blades of the knives were originally of steel, but in each case this metal has been almost completely destroyed by oxidation (rust). Amongst the collection is a large "beaker" made of purple glass and decorated. When discovered it was broken into fragments; these, however, have now been united. The idea entertained is that this was the drinking-cup of the physician, or possibly the vessel used for pouring libations at his tomb.

THE FEAR OF IRON.

It is an interesting fact that in ancient times knives were made either of stone or bronze. This custom was followed, not because iron was unknown, but because that metal was held in superstitious fear—a fear which lingered into the Christian era. According to Plutarch it was actually unlawful to introduce any iron implement into a Greek temple, and no Roman priest might be shaved by an iron razor or iron scissors. Surgical knives, however, had steel blades. Nevertheless even these bore, on the opposite side from the actual blade, a leaflike projection of bronze with two edges—a survival of the earlier bronze blade, preserved, apparently, for ceremonial reasons. Each of the six knives (or rather knife handles) in the collection shows a grove for the steel blade which it originally possessed. It is probable that, as in modern instances, the shapes of the blades differed considerably to suit different operations.

Amongst the five pairs of forceps or grippers in the find is a large and beautifully made instrument, the handles of which are shaped to represent two dolphins. This is probably a pair of "polypus" forceps, used for removing growths. The "bite" of the teeth is strong and close. Another interesting pair of forceps is that used for extracting arrow and lance heads from wounds. This pair somewhat closely resembles modern "bone" forceps, and has artistically modelled handles and blades which possess strong teeth for gripping.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BRAIN SURGERY.

An elevator for raising depressed bone is another interesting exhibit. Its presence in the collection would seem to prove that after battle efforts must have been made to treat surgically even the most serious wounds of the skull. Modern surgeons are apt to imagine that brain surgery is a recent discovery, and that operations for the elevation of pieces of depressed bone were invented within living memory. The elevator has unfortunately been broken, and only one end of it remains.

Another and still more remarkable brain instrument is the "drill-bow" for operating a skull trephine. This instrument proved a very great puzzle at first, and was supposed to represent some sort of measuring appliance. Research, however, has shown that it is a bow which, when fitted in string was used to rotate a bone drill or skull trephine—very much as drills and trephines are still, occasionally, rotated. The British Museum possesses the only other specimen of the drill-bow extant; until the discovery at Kolophon was made the nature of that instrument was not known.

AN EXIT FOR EVIL SPIRITS.

Far from being a triumph of modern surgery skull trephining or trepanning is a very ancient manœuvre. Skulls have been discovered again and again showing trephine openings, and the natives of the South Sea Islands are actually known to practise the operation. In Classic times this was not undertaken, as at present, to relieve the pressure from an abscess or an effusion of the blood but to allow exit to the evil spirit supposed to be troubling an insane or epileptic patient.

The collection includes a tenacula, or sharp hook, similar to those in every-day use, a number of catheters of beautiful workmanship, and shaped like modern instruments of the same type, a scoop, or cuvette, for gynæcological and other work (Hippocrates speaks of such an instrument), a cautery for burning wounds, a couple of probes exactly like the modern ones, a couple of spatulæ or spons, a needle-holder, and a bronze box intended, evidently, as an instrument case. In addition there is a slab of Egyptian porphyry for mixing ointments upon, and a well-constructed pair of scales, still in excellent equipoise.

Some cupping vessels were also discovered. The method of using these was to ignite a piece of dry linen placed inside of them and then apply them to the skin. As the heated air within cooled it contracted and sucked the skin into the neck of the cup, thus exercising counter-irritation. The modern Bier's Glass exhibits the same principle.

That the Greek and Roman surgeons achieved good results is certain. Probably the purity of the atmosphere in which they worked made them to some extent independent of antiseptics. They used mandragora juice or atropin as anæsthetics.

It is a matter of regret that most interesting collecttion of instruments has been given to the Johns Hopkins University and will shortly be taken to America. Models, however, are at present being made, and will be on view in London within a few weeks.

OLDEST LIVING BARRISTER.

MR. HAKE, OF BRIGHTON, 103 ON APRIL 5.

Mr. William Augustus Gordon Hake, the oldest living barrister, of 3, Old Steine, Brighton, celebrated his one hundred and third birthday on Sunday, April 5.

No member of his profession has ever lived to so great an age. During the past winter Mr. Hake has recovered from two attacks of bronchitis and influenza. Although feeble, he is quite conscious of his surroundings and, while now unable to read himself—he could do so without glasses until a year ago—he delights to hear either his only and devoted daughter or his younger son, the Rev. T. G. Hake, read the Scriptures to him. Both "children" are septuagenarians, the daughter 75, the son 71.

Reminded the other day of his approaching 103rd birthday, and that it would fall on Sunday, the "Doyen of the Bar," as he has been described by the Sussex Bar Mess, the members of which annually "toast" him, replied, "It should be a peaceful birthday."

Mr. Hake enjoys an excellent appetite. Here are the particulars of his diet.—

Breakfast: Tea, in which he takes sugar and milk, bread and butter, a new laid egg generally from hens kept by members of the family.

Luncheon: Cup of cocoa or beef tea, with thin bread and butter, or a biscuit. Arrowroot, occasionally, instead of the cocoa.

Dinner: Stewed mutton chop or a new laid egg, if he does not fancy meat; a pigeon or chicken by way of variety; potatoes and greens in season. Particularly fond of parsnips.

Tea: Thin bread and butter; occasionally a new laid egg.

Supper: Either cocoa or strong beef tea, with thin bread and butter, and sometimes a sponge cake.

During the night Mr. Hake will sometimes partake of sponge finger biscuits, grapes or wine jelly.

If he shows any sign of faintness a small quantity of brandy is given him. Otherwise he takes no intoxicants, nor does he smoke. He abhors both, though he used to keep a good wine cellar and delight in a cigar.

Born at St. David's Hill, Exeter, Mr. Hake was the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Bedford Hake, a musician and organist of Leeds Cathedral; and Augusta Maria Hake, youngest daughter of Captain William Augustus Gordon, a distinguished soldier, who fought at the Battle of Quebec, on the staff of General Wolffe, and saw that distinguished soldier die on the heights outside the city.

General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, was Mr. Hake's first cousin. Mr. Hake received part of his early education at Lewes Grammar School, and after passing, some time in a local solicitor's office, went to the University at Paris. He was called to the Bar in 1835, and among many cases he recalls is one in which he defended a poor woman who was indicted for stealing a piece of flannel. He told the jury that she stole it to wrap her new-born baby in, a fact which so powerfully appealed to their hearts that she was allowed to go.

Among those who have shown interest in the wonderful old gentleman from time to time have been the King, Lord Alverstone, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and M. Raymond Poincare.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST BACHELOR.

Photo by Central News.

Mr Robert Crichton who celebrated his 103rd birthday on April 3. He is a total abstainer and non-smoker.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

WOMEN AND THE LAW

QUESTION OF ADMISSION AS SOLICITORS.

LORD HALDANE'S SUPPORT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A deputation was received on March 27 by the Lord Chancellor from the Committee for the Admission of Women to the Solicitors' profession. Lord Haldane announced that he was personally in favour of the principle, as also were the Prince Minister and the Law Officers of the Crown, whom he had consulted about the Bill to authorize the proposal, says the "Times."

The deptation was introduced by Mr. J. W. Hills, M.P., and amongst those composing it were Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. G. Radford, M.P., Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady Selborne, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Dr. Jane Walker, Miss Violet Markham, Miss Mary McArthur, and the four plaintiffs in the recent test action brought against the Law Society.

Mr. J. W. Hills pointed out that all the universities in England admitted women to the Law Degree except those of Oxford and Cambridge. For 30 years they had practised as lawyers in the United States, and he believed there were 20,000 of them there. They also practised as lawyers in various countries, and in several British colonies.

Mrs. Fawcett said she viewed the admission of women to the profession of solicitors from a double point of view; first the advantage to women themselves in following an honourable profession, and, secondly, the advantage to the general mass of women, who would have the opportunity of consulting a trained legal adviser of their own sex.

Lord Robert Cecil said the clear general principle they had gone on was that women were entitled to do anything unless there was some reason why they should not; and he believed that principle was not contested in the Court of Appeal. With regard to the time for the Bill in the House, it would only occupy a very short time there, and very little time "upstairs"; in fact he did not think it would occupy more than two hours of Parliamentary time in all its stages.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said it was not necessary for him personally to enter into the details of the argument on the broad question of whether women should be freed from the disability which existed at the present time. When he was in the other House he used to bring in a Bill for the removal of disabilities from women going far beyond that which they asked, and he still held to the principle of that. He was strongly of opinion that they ought to leave it to nature and not to the law to determine what those disabilities were. Personally he was entirely in favour of the principle of the Bill. It was a good time away from Sir Edward Coke's days, and Sir Edward Coke himself was rather a reactionary when they considered the position of women who immediately preceded him, such as Lady Jane Grey, who possessed the very highest qualifications. He thought if Sir Edward Coke lived to-day he would be rather puzzled at the changes that had since taken place. With regard to the general attitude of the Government towards the Bill, he said he had spoken to the Prime Minister and the Law Officers of the Crown, and they were all in favour of the principle of the Bill. He thought that it was right that such a disability as occurred in their case should be removed.

With regard to Parliamentary time, he would be a bold man who would make a disposition of the time of the House of Commons, particularly when he was somebody in the House of Lords. It was always difficult for a Government to give time to any particular Bill, because it at once opened the door to a tremendous number of demands from other people. But they had in their favour the fact that the Government was in sympathy with their Bill, and that Sir John Simon, who was a person very much concerned in the matter, was in sympathy with it. He could not make any promise about Government time, because it was not in his power to make any such promise; but later in the Session it very often happened when there was a Bill about which there was an approach to general agreement, the conditions got easy, and if they watched that situation and kept in communication with the Attorney-General he was sure they would find a sympathetic ear.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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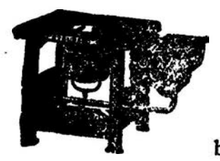

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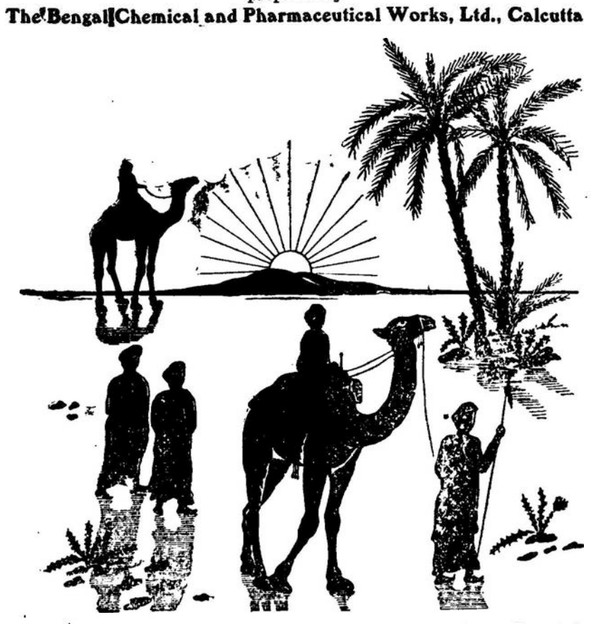

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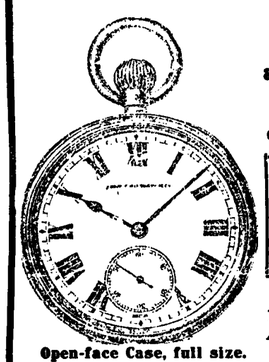

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TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

1st Sunday after Easter, 19th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Harwood in A Flat; Hymns 299,307,321 220; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Stamford in B. Flat. Anthem—"O. Gladsome Light" (Sullivan) Hymns 140,232. Collections for Diocesan League of Mercy.

Daily Matins at 1-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will officiate.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Solemn Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong. Sermon by the Rev. Father Tovey. Alms for Church Expenses John Evangelist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson., M. A., 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. Psalm 61 (1—4) Salzburg. Hymn 373,142,198, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service Psalm 65 (1—4). Hymns 40,234,509. Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Cray, United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. Collection for the Bible Society.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher:

BACK BAY SERPENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am a European and a frequenter of the Back Bay Sea front, in the early mornings and evenings, and although I generally walk between Church Gate Station, and the Wodehouse Bridge, both on the sands and along the upper walk by the sea wall, I have never seen any such immodest behaviour as described by your correspondent "Old Resident" in your issue of to-day. I regard it as entirely false, or to say the least, a gross exaggeration, and a vile insinuation of the name of European.

I regard myself as a respectable man, and would be the first one to protect a woman from the molestation of any man bent on such conduct as your correspondent describes.

The people I meet there, and speak with, are of an orderly, quiet, peaceful and respectable class who, whether in company of their own children, sons, or daughters do at all times regard the Back Bay Sea front as a place for healthy recreation, and have no misgivings about the conduct of any person or persons, who may frequent the fore-shore.

Your correspondent couples with the name of a European "Those objectionable serpents in human shape on Back Bay front as destroying the good name of respectable married women and the modesty of innocent girls," which he continues, "is a most disgraceful thing to the name of European."

I conclude it is a vile insinuation. and quite unworthy of a place in the columns of your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.

A EUROPEAN.

Bombay, April 17.

LORD CROMER ON HUNGER STRIKING

Lord Cromer, at an anti-suffrage "At home" given by Lady Haversham at Grosvenor-street, said that he could not imagine anyone being cowardly enough to give in to the militant suffragists now. There must be no compromise, and the fight must go on now more than ever. He never could see why when a woman was in prison and refused to take any food and wanted to commit suicide she should not be allowed to (applause). This wretched sex war was making men less courteous to women and women more aggressive to men. Lord Curzon said that as to giving women scope for their activities he was a Liberal, and almost a Radical, but when it came to the question of giving the political vote he was one of the most antiquated of Tories.

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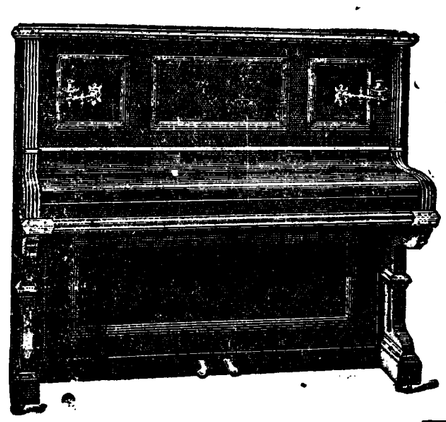

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THE ARMY IN IRELAND

LOCATION OF TROOPS.

It is interesting, in view of the recent to know what is the disposition of the Regular troops at present stationed in Ireland. General Sir Arthur Paget is the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Ireland, and the regiments under his control are situated in the following districts:

Belfast.—1st Dorset Regiment.

Dublin.—5th Lancers, 2nd West Riding, 2nd Yorks L. I., 1st East Surrey, 2nd K. O. Scottish Borderers, 1st Royal West Kent.

Londonderry.—1st Cheshire Regiment.

Curragh.—16th Lancers, 4th Field Troop. R.E., 2nd Suffolk, 2nd Manchester, 59th Field Co., R.E., 4th Hussars, 3rd Signal Troop, R.E., 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 17th Field Co., R.E.

Newbridge.—3rd Brigade, R.H.A., 27th Brigade, R.F.A.

Holywood.—1st Norfolk Regiment.

Limerick.—2nd York and Lancs, Signal Co., R.E.

Cork.—2nd Leinster, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 38th Field Company, R.E.

Cahir.—2nd Brigade, R.F.A.

Clonmel, Fethard, and Kilkenny.—12th Brigade, R.F.A.

Ballincollig.—28th Brigade, R.F.A.

Moore Park.—12th Field Company, R.E.

Mullingar.—1st Bedford Regiment.

Kildare.—8th Brigade, R.F.A., 15th Brigade, R.F.A.

Dundalk.—28th Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

Fermoy.—1st E. Kent, 1st Leicester, 38th Brigade, R.F.A. (two batteries).

Tipperary.—1st Shropshire Light Infantry.

Buttevant.—1st North Staffordshire.

Kinsale.—1st Royal Fusiliers.

Waterford.—38th Brigade, R.F.A., (one battery).

There are infantry depots at Omagh (Royal Inniskillin Fusiliers), Belfast (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Armagh (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Naas (Royal Dublin Fusiliers), Clonmel (Royal Irish Regiment), Birr (Leinster Regiment), Tralee (Royal Munster Fusiliers), and Galway (Connaught Rangers).

INDIAN STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.

COST OF A UNIVERSITY CAUSE.

An interesting article on "Edinburgh's Oriental Students" has been contributed by one of them to the "Evening News" of that city. There are, he says, over 200 Indian students in Edinburgh, the great majority of them in the Faculty of Medicine, while there are probably rather more than 30 interested in engineering. Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements contribute another 50.

As a rule the Indian students at Edinburgh are the sons of professional men or successful merchants, and they are very diverse in intellect and capability. None of them are scholars of the Indian Government. These go as a rule to Oxford and Cambridge, or to the technical schools in other parts of the country if they happen to be preparing for technical pursuits. The few holders of scholarships at Edinburgh University derive them from Indian States.

It is often asked what it costs the Indian student to complete his curriculum in medicine in this country. A representative Indian works out the cost in this way. Assuming that the student travels to Scotland second class, that absorbs about £40 or £50. Those who have been partly prepared in Indian colleges do not remain for the full five years of the orthodox programme. But many begin with the medical preliminary examination in Edinburgh, and complete the course in the usual way. Having regard to fees, cost of living, holidays, and all other outlay in this country, it may be said that in the average case the five years' training in medicine in Edinburgh will not be completed on much less than £900 (Rs. 13,500) or £1,000 (Rs. 15,000).

Indian students in Edinburgh have banded themselves together in the Indian Students' Association, which possesses one of the best appointed clubs in the University life, and rather more han 120 members. Some time ago the Government appointed an adviser for Indian students at British Universities. The matter has been the subject of controversy in Parliament, and the feeling among Indian students at Edinburgh is that they should be left without advice or interference. At Oxford and Cambridge the Indian student does not obtain admittance without a recommendation from the India Office, but in Edinburgh all that is necessary for entrance is the pass certificate of the preliminary examination and the matriculation fee of one guinea. It is probably because of this absence of interference that so many Indian students have congregated in Scottish university life. It is noteworthy that in their attitude of opposition to outside interference the Indian students have the support of leading university authorities, on the broad ground of a desire to avoid differential treatment.

As a rule the relations of white and coloured students are of a most harmonious description, and no feature of present-day University life is more encourging than the numerous friendships which exist between sons of the East and West. It would be idle to pretend that the race of supercilious whites is extinct, but it should always be remembered that their old superiority obtains not merely against the foreign student, but against the great mass of white men as well. With all safety such people may be left to the steady progress of a generous civilisation. Day by day the vast mass of students realise that the University has everything to gain by the cosmopolitan character of the classes. The Indian is in touch with some of the most advanced movements of British public life, and (be it remembered) he is returning to a land where advanced sentiment is fighting for a place in control and administration. A generous, kindly friend, deeply appreciative of every assistance at the hands of Scottish students, he very properly resents the insult of the careless and thoughtless cad. The brows are lowered and the face darkens; in that swift glance we get a glimpse of tomorrow's problem of the East.

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P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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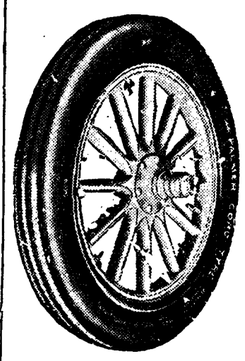

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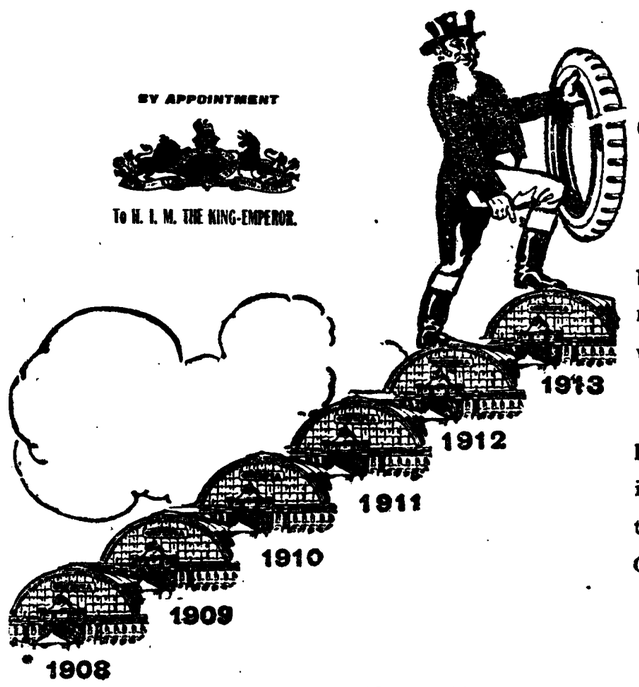

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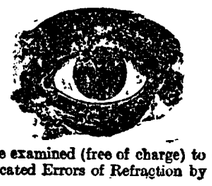

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